

# KNOW YOUR ENEMY

BY

T. H. TETENS

PREFACE BY

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INTRODUCTION BY

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SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION  
OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

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## *Preface*

This is an era of documents. Since it is still too early fully to comprehend this war in the light of logic or romance, the document is at the moment the only reliable source. It is today more precious and more heroic than all our visions. We can use it now to understand the past — and to direct the future.

This booklet itself is practically nothing but document, a collection which gains great importance now since once again pro-German propaganda seeks to penetrate and mislead this nation. In half a dozen of my books I have dealt with some of the ideas on which the thirteen chapters of this booklet are based; yet I have myself been surprised by the mass of new material it contains. If one who is familiar with German affairs can make such discoveries in these pages—how great must be the amazement of the American reader, who can know little of all this.

From speeches, articles, memoirs, and pamphlets the author has compiled damning judgments of German leaders, some of whom dare once more to offer themselves as future heads of a new “democratic” Germany. But there are not only individuals, there are entire movements, like the Social-Democrats—who, on the record of their past deeds and statements, are proved unfit for post-war leadership in Germany.

Here, a mass of lies is exposed, coldly, almost without comment. It is a critical selection, from purely German sources and the best part is that these men often set forth their own shame with a world of pathos. Or could anything be funnier than to hear the “peace-chancellor” Wirth defending himself, by proclaiming that not the nasty Hitler, but he himself started Germany’s secret rearmament.

After reading in amazement this self-exposure of Germany's poorly camouflaged nationalists, one hopes that these documents may find their way into many hands, especially those of the columnists and radio-commentators who fill so vital a role in forming public opinion. For, here it is proved a hundred times over, how ancient and ingrained Hitlerism is in Germany; how genuinely German is this movement which today as so often in the past has found enthusiastic rebirth; how it presents the fullest expression of the desires of the German people, and will rise again in the future.

If it is not already too late to warn the American people and the world against once more falling victim to German treachery, this rich and well-organized collection of German documents is the proper means of preventing a new disillusionment.

Having long been concerned with these problems, I can readily vouch for the genuineness and importance of this collection, and I earnestly recommend it to everyone who may be called upon in the near future to write or act in responsible position on the German problem.

EMIL LUDWIG

*New York City*

*March, 1944*

## INTRODUCTION

For more than a year a strange propaganda has been apparent in the United States. In numerous books, articles, and letters to the editor certain groups proclaim the thesis "There are no good and bad nations."

Possibly deep academic discussions could be conducted about this thesis, but of what advantage is this to the brave defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, murdered in cold blood and tortured by the Japanese? The theorists may accept the statement "There are no good or bad nations," but the Czechs will say that Lidice proves the contrary. And how are the Dutch supposed to react to it, if they think of the 30,000 victims of Rotterdam? The Poles will remind us of Warsaw and of the systematic extermination of the Polish intelligentsia. And of what practical value is such a thesis in the face of the prodigious crimes against, and the assassination of millions of Jews? Ask them all, these peoples across the ocean, and their answer will be a cry of protest against such a perversion of established moral concepts.

Does not the affirmation that there are no good or bad peoples stand in contradiction with the tragic events of our times? Just as a bad influence often will ruin a whole family, there are also nations that drift into moral decay. In Germany and Japan an ideology that we call today moral insanity has taken possession of the masses during the last few decades. This is the reason why our civilization is locked in a life and death struggle against a barbaric power-madness.

Those who want to know why Germany is as it is today, will find the answer in the unique documentation of this book.

The above-mentioned school of thought advances a second argument: it maintains that the democratic education of a nation is a slow process, and that the Weimar Republic

was a good beginning, but which the Allies themselves destroyed by the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles. It is—they say—therefore necessary to give a new chance to the German people.

This argument sounds very plausible but only to those who do not know the truth. It is a fatal illusion to believe that the Weimar Republic represented the "Better Germany." Read the facts in this book and you will agree that the "Republic" was one of the greatest political and financial swindles in history.

Germany is again losing the war, as she did in 1918, and the cry for fairness for the "poor innocent German people" resounds once more, but Americans and Germans do not mean the same thing when they talk about fairness. There is no such word in the German vocabulary. A pan-German uses that word only when he wants something for Germany at the expense of others. American ideas about decency and sportsmanship simply have no equivalent in the German language.

The fact that as a business man I embarked on a political crusade, needs some explanation. I had no personal grievance against Nazis or Germans. Entirely "Aryan" I always regarded the Nordic doctrine as an innocent phantasy made up to soothe the bruised feelings of the Germans. As an American businessman I showed a normal degree of interest in foreign affairs and some degree of indifference to the ideological storm clouds which were gathering on the horizon.

In March, 1938, however, when Hitler forced the "Anschluss" of Austria, I was deeply shocked. For me it was the signal of alarm that the march into a holocaust had begun once more. I had the instinctive fear that this was only the first material evidence outside the Reich of what was to come. Thus I began to warn my business friends at a time when it was not unusual to admire Hitler's achievements and to be ready to accept his "New Order."

Today we have to pay a high price for our ignorance of the German mentality. Shall we have to pay for it again? I know the cunning and the trickiness of the forces that rule Germany, as well as the success of German propaganda in the United States. Even today it works as smoothly and effectively, as if the Germans had never engineered Pearl Harbor and had never declared war on us. That is why I am more concerned than ever before and am glad to contribute what little I can to combat this danger.

It gives me satisfaction that I sponsored the publication of the material contained in this book, and am happy that it is published under the auspices of the "Society for the Prevention of World War III," formed by people who have an intimate knowledge of the German problem and of the tremendous dangers lying ahead.

RUDOLPH FLUEGGE





## CHAPTER I

### A NATION RETURNS TO THE JUNGLE

When Hitler and his Nazi hordes inaugurated their regime in 1933 by burning books and setting up the first concentration camps, a warning was sounded by a German immigrant periodical in Paris. This warning declared quite simply that National Socialism was the onslaught of barbarism against civilization:

"National Socialism is the spiritual, cultural and moral barbarization of a whole nation . . . it is our duty to promote the realization that what is closing in upon us is far from a political issue; it is the most monstrous phenomenon—the jungle!"

The third Reich's answer to this accusation is so unique in its cynicism that it should be given the widest possible publicity, in all history books, from all lecture platforms and all pulpits. The accusation was acknowledged by Germany with joy! A high official in the Ministry of Education declared on August 27, 1933, in an address before 4,000 teachers and educators in Braunschweig:

"If the 'Neues Tagebuch' writes, 'the jungle is on the march', it has, unwittingly, recognized the truth. This jungle is symbolic for our nation, which has found its way back to the sources from which it came . . . The answer to the Treaty of Versailles is that the German people withdraw from the community of western civilization."

The "Braunschweigische Landeszeitung" states, in its official report on this address, that this confession of barbarism was greeted with thundering applause by the 4,000 German teachers and educators.

In accordance with this slogan, "Back to German Barbarism"! the German youth and the whole German nation have been systematically trained for war, robbery and brutality. As a practical example of how the German barbarians must proceed, a typical instance of the methods of warfare of the Vikings was described in the students' magazine "Nordland" as follows:

"The Vikings once conquered a town in England. The men lay slain. The women were made slaves. There remained only the children, without use and without future. What did they do, those true humanitarians? They threw the children into the air and caught them on the points of their spears. The Vikings were truly merciful." ("Nordland", November 15, 1937.)

The effects of this education for barbarism can be seen in the hundreds of thousands of German atrocities committed in Europe and exemplified by the names of Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade, Lidice and many others. The crimes that the Germans are committing in Europe today in the name of their New Order were predicted by Jankow Janeff, one of the spiritual leaders of the Nazis and a member of the staff of Alfred Rosenberg, in his book, "Heroism and World-Fear" (Heroismus und Weltangst), in 1937:

"The new Europe will be a continent restored to barbarism . . . Christianity no longer can help us! Its aim is to make us gentle and meek again, so that we will drop our sword, as the Romans did long ago. It is our conviction that our European world will be re-created. And this time the foundation for the new Europe will be laid, not by the priests or diplomats, but by pirates of destiny . . . Anything that is soft, or alien to our nature, will be destroyed . . . Only he who is hard enough, he who knows the joy of cruelty, can be historically effective today . . . Only he who

shrinks from nothing can today claim the right to work for the future. The very apotheosis of evil belongs in our era, which no longer permits the domination of dogmas and of men of meek spirit. Now, at last, we may frankly confess that the Gospel has lost all meaning for us."

It is erroneous to believe that the doctrine of barbarism is preached by the Nazis only. Anyone who examines the German history of the last two hundred years will find many similar statements, not merely by sensational writers but by the most responsible generals, statesmen, princes, professors and poets. One of the fathers of Pan-Germanism, the German national poet and educator, Ernst Moritz Arndt, advised the Germans 130 years ago to "join up with the bloody sword of vengeance" and kill their enemies. Arndt demanded the enslavement of all other European nations. The poet, Heinrich von Kleist, exhorted the Germans at the same time with his famous command:

"Kill—the world tribunal will not ask you for the reason!"

General Count von Haeseler declared in 1893, in an address to his troops:

"It is necessary that our civilization build its temple on mountains of corpses, on an ocean of tears and on the death cries of men without number." (Quoted from F. W. Foerster, "Europe and the German Question", page 126.)

The Pan-German propagandist, Professor Theobald Ziegler, declared in 1914:

"We must conquer, at any cost. Consideration for works of art must be subordinated, and must disappear altogether when our victory is at stake. In that sense we are, and want to be, barbarians. For us, that is what we call being human."

The Pan-German author, O. R. Tannenberg, stated in 1911:

"War must leave nothing to the vanquished but their eyes to weep with. Modesty on our part would be pure madness." (Tannenberg, "Gross-Deutschland—die Arbeit des 20 Jahrhunderts" (Greater Germany—The Work of the Twentieth Century), Leipzig, 1911, page 304).

While the poet Heinrich Vierodt wrote in 1914:

"O my Germany, thou must engrave in thy soul a hatred profound and ineffaceable; thou hast long lacked this, very long. It cries for vengeance, revenge, fury; stifle in thyself all human sentiment and speed to the battle. O Germany, hate! Slaughter the millions of thy adversaries and build a monument of smoking corpses which rises up to the clouds. O with thy bayonet pierce the heart of every enemy; Germany, hate now! Gird thyself with brass and take no prisoners! Render them all mute; transform the neighboring countries into deserts. O Germany, hate! Health will come from thy anger; split their skulls with blows of butt-ends or axes; these brigands are wild beasts, they are not men; let thy fist execute God's judgment. O Germany, the moment has come for hate! And strike and thrust firmly! Battalions, batteries, squadrons, all forward! Afterward thou wilt review them on the ruins of the world."

On July 27, 1900, Emperor William II, addressing the troops he was sending to fight the Boxer Rebellion in China, exclaimed:

"I shall take vengeance, the like of which the history of the world has never recorded. I shall not stop until the German flags fly victoriously over the walls of Peking and we dictate peace to the Chinese . . . I command you not to give quarter, not to take pris-

oners and to kill every enemy who is overpowered. Following the example of Attila and his Huns, I shall spread terror in East Asia that will be remembered even after a thousand years."

Very similar in its tenor was the proclamation that the Hun Emperor addressed to his armies in 1914:

"I am the instrument of the Most High. I am His sword, His representative.

"Woe and death to all those who resist my will! Woe and death to those who do not believe in my mission! Woe and death to the cowards! Let them perish,—all the enemies of the German people! God demands their destruction,—God, who through my mouth, commands you to execute His will."

In 1914 one of the Prussian generals boasted proudly about barbarism:

"No purpose whatever is served by paying attention to the accusations of barbarity levelled against Germany by our foreign critics. Frankly, we are and must be barbarians, if by this we understand those who wage war relentlessly and to the utmost degree . . . There is nothing for us to defend and nothing to explain away. Every act, no matter what the nature, committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying our enemies is a brave act and a good deed, and is fully justified . . . We should not worry about the opinions and reactions in neutral countries. Germany stands as the supreme arbiter of her own methods, which in time of war must be dictated to the world . . . They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse. For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians. Let neutral peoples and our enemies cease their empty chatter . . . These things do not interest us. Our troops must

achieve victory. What else matters?" (Major-General von Disfurth in "Hamburger Nachrichten", November 1914).

One of the fathers of National Socialism was Houston Stewart Chamberlain. This Englishman married the daughter of Richard Wagner and then established himself permanently in Germany. He became a fanatical apostle of the gospel of German world domination and he demanded the complete destruction of Great Britain and the United States. Alfred Rosenberg, the philosopher of Nazism, has often pointed out that Chamberlain furnished the theoretical foundation of National Socialism. Like all Pan-Germans, Chamberlain also raved about the "German barbarian, who would like best to go naked into battle, the savage who emerges suddenly from the forests and swamps, to spread the terror of violent conquest, won with his bare fists, over a civilized and cultured world . . ." (H. St. Chamberlain, "Grundlagen des XIX Jahrhunderts", (The Foundations of the XIX Century), P. 549.)

The historian and philosopher, Oswald Spengler, also dreams of the approaching age of the barbarians:

"The time comes—no, it is here already!—when there is no longer any room for soft hearts and meek ideals. Primeval barbarism, which has lain hidden and fettered for many centuries under the rigid formality of a high culture, is awakening . . ." (O. Spengler: "Jahre der Entscheidung," 1933, Years of Decision, p. 12).

In 1935 Wulf Bley, a major in the Germany Army, and a prominent member of the "Society for Military Science and Military Politics", wrote that the name barbarian was a "badge of honor" for the German soldier. He adds:

"The word barbarian must be considered by us as an asset, not a liability." ("Wehrpflicht des Geistes" (Conscription of the Spirit at War, p. 94.)

The ancient Greeks called "barbarism" the non-Greek, the uncivilized. In modern usage "barbarian" means, according to Webster, "the state of being uncivilized; cruelty; inhumanity; an act of savage cruelty." German generals and professors who brag loudly that they are barbarians, cannot be classified as ignoramuses. On the contrary, they have at their disposal all the knowledge that modern science can offer. If, in spite of that, they are proud of their barbarism and refuse to accept western civilization, they are wilfully and knowingly making barbarism, i.e., "inhumanity and savage cruelty", the foundation of their actions.

Today there is widespread belief that it is the Nazis only who have brought barbarism to the German people. That is an error. In "Deutsche Wehr" (German Army), the official organ of the German General Staff, which at that time was still completely free of Nazis, there appeared in 1935 an article, "Goetterdaemmerung" (Twilight of the Gods), which deals with the total peace which the victor would dictate, after a war "full of indescribable atrocities":

"In such a war there will be no longer any victors or vanquished, but only survivors and thoes whose names are stricken from the list of nations . . . The elite lies torn to pieces and poisoned on the battlefields. The survivors, a mob without a leader, demoralized, broken in body and mind by unspeakable horror and suffering and by terror without end, are at the "complete mercy of the victor . . ." ("Deutsche Wehr", (German Army), June 13, 1935.)

In fact the German general staff has so far followed this formula literally! The members of the intelligentsia, the middle class, officials, officers, are systematically exterminated. The masses, without leadership and without will of their own, are made slaves. The organ of the German General Staff emphasizes that it is "irrelevant

how many remain alive." In the eyes of the German General Staff members of the subjugated nations are no longer Frenchmen, Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs or Russians, not even human beings, but only slaves — zeros, zeros, zeros!

"Fifty million trembling Fellahs are no more difficult to subjugate than five; for many million times zero still makes zero."

This is the "Peace" Program of the German General Staff.

The Germans have always claimed that hostile propaganda unjustly gave them the name of Barbarians and Huns. But these few samples, to which an almost unlimited number of similar statements could be added, show the true character of the modern Huns. The statements are the utterances, not of irresponsible dreamers, but of the most influential of Germany's soldiers, professors and philosophers. Emperor William II proudly confessed that he was a Hun, and the German people did not resent the statement. The Germans were justly called Huns when they committed their crimes in Belgium, France and Russia in World War I. What the Huns then did with a guilty conscience and tried to deny after the war, they openly exult in today, by the enslavement and extermination of entire conquered peoples. In addition, they now boast that they are barbarians, in announcing publicly, as their war aim, the destruction of civilization. Their mottos are:

"Back to the jungle!"

"We leave western civilization behind us!"

"'Barbarian' is a badge of honor for us!"

"Christianity no longer can help us!"

"We know the joy of cruelty!"

"Humanity is pure madness!"

"Build monuments of smoking corpses, which rise up to the clouds!"



"Pierce the heart of every enemy!"  
"Take no prisoners!"  
"Split their skulls with blows of butt-ends or axes!"  
"Follow the example of Attila and his Huns!"  
"Spread terror for a thousand years!"  
"Enjoy the horrors of your conquest!"  
"Transform the neighboring countries into deserts!"  
"The vanquished will be stricken from the list of nations!"  
"Review them on the ruins of the world!"

The men who made such statements in Germany were not confined to insane asylums by the German people nor deprived of their power, nor seriously criticized. For many generations they have been the voices of the German princes, statesmen, militarists, professors and poets, whom the mass of the German people alway loved, willingly followed, and still follows.

For this reason it is altogether misleading to try to excuse these statements by pointing to other more liberal remarks made by German writers, or to equally ferocious statements made by men outside Germany (if such can be found). For it is a fact that only in Germany, of all nations, this spirit has animated through the generations all her most powerful leaders and her most influential thinkers.

The conclusion is, indeed, inescapable that although some other Germans may from time to time have raised a feeble voice for Freedom, there is no nation whose responsible, powerful leaders in politics and thought have so consistently advocated war and barbarism as a national policy as those of Germany.

## CHAPTER II

### THE ADORATION OF WAR

The Germans proudly describe themselves as a *warrior nation*. From time immemorial, the history of war and war games have constituted the basis of the education of the youth of Germany. The most fiery of the Pan-Germans, like Fichte and Treitschke, were always the most venerated teachers of the nation. Under William II this love was clothed in the famous half-jocular, half-serious phrase: "The human race begins with the lieutenant." The Nazis proclaimed the slogan: "We are a nation without civilians."

German "Kultur" propaganda abroad points to Beethoven and Bach, Goethe and Herder, but for home consumption only the great warriors and conquerors play important roles.

"What men stand out in the history of the nation? Whom do the Germans adore with all their hearts? Are they Goethe, Schiller, Wagner, Marx? No! They are Barbarossa, Frederick the Great, Bluecher, Moltke, Bismarck—the hard men of blood and iron! They, who sacrificed thousands of lives, are the ones to whom the "hearts of the people go out with all their tenderness and a truly adoring gratitude." (From the newspaper, "Die Post", Berlin, January 28, 1912.)

Hitler, who was educated in Austria under Pan-German influence, is a product of that spirit. A few significant quotations from "Mein Kampf" follow, in which he describes his own development in his youth:

"From then on I grew more and more enthusiastic about everything in any way connected with war or

with soldiery . . . Even as a boy I was not a pacifist.' ”

“To me those hours (when the World War broke out) came like a salvation from the unhappy thoughts of my youth. Even today I am not ashamed to say that, overwhelmed by enthusiasm, I sank to my knees and thanked heaven from my overflowing heart, that it had given me the good fortune to live in such a time.”

Hitler, who, from his youth, admired Frederick the Great and Bismarck, is a product of the Prussian war fever. The cradle of German militarism is in Prussia. As the French statesman, Mirabeau, put it, “Prussia’s industry is war.” The dangerous spirit of Prussia can best be seen from the utterances of its responsible princes, militarists and educators.

***Frederick the Great says:***

“There are two kinds of wars: those waged out of vanity and those waged in the interests of the State. The first kind are undertaken by fools. If one engages in war of the second kind, one must realize its true measure, but must reveal its secret—the aim one has in view—only when the conclusion of peace becomes inevitable.” (Frederick the Great, Political Testament, 1752.)

***“Wars of Conquest”***

“The lowest form of war is a war of extermination when, the territory itself counting for little, the extermination of the adversary is the only goal. Some of them are killed, the survivors reduced to slavery. The territory is deserted or falls to the victor as a sort of accessory gain. Wars of plunder are its next of kin; the defeated nation is robbed of all its possessions. Similarly, wars of conquest, when the van-

quished loses not only his territory but also his independence." (Friedrich Ratzel, "Politische Geographie," 1897.)

### ***"The Nonsense of Eternal Peace"***

"Those who preach the nonsense of eternal peace do not understand Aryan national life." (Heinrich von Treitschke, Historian and Professor at the University of Berlin, "Politik", 1896, Vol. 1, page 74.)

### ***Treitschke on German Militarism:***

"Martial force is the basis of all the political virtues; in the rich treasure of Germany's glories the Prussian military glory is a jewel . . . Our military organization remains a glorious manifestation of German political idealism." (Heinrich von Treitschke, in "Das konstitutionelle Koenigtum in Deutschland 1869-71." (The Constitutional Monarchy in Germany, 1869-71.)

### ***"Peace Never the Aim of Policy"***

"Our people must learn that the preservation of peace cannot and must never be the aim of our policy." (General von Bernhardt, "Deutschland und der naechste Krieg," Berlin 1913.) (Germany and the Next War.)

### ***Hitler in "Mein Kampf":***

"In eternal peace, mankind perishes." (P. 149.)

"Preservation of world peace . . . a general disease of political thinking." (P. 164.)

"Unhealthy weakness to keep world peace at any price." (P. 752.)

"Humanitarianism is the expression of a mixture of stupidity and cowardice." (P. 148.)

### ***"We Germans Must Think of War"***

"We Germans must, once again, learn to think of War as our saviour and healer; without war no cure is possible." ("Tägliche Rundschau," Berlin, November 1912.)

### ***"Let Us Try a Great European War"***

"A far-sighted statesman must say to himself: Let us try, by means of a great European war, of which we are more capable than any other Continental nation, to strengthen our position and make it secure for ever. ("Deutschland bei Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts," Berlin, 1900.) (Germany at the Outset of the XXth Century.)

### ***"War is the Noblest Solution"***

". . . it has been established beyond all doubt, that regular war is not only the broadest and noblest solution imaginable, but also the periodically indispensable solution for the preservation of the State and society." (Alldeutsche Blätter," 1911, p. 39.) (Pan-German Review.)

### ***"War—an Indispensable Factor of Civilization"***

"War is not only a biological necessity, it is also, in certain cases, a moral obligation, and, as such, an indispensable factor of civilization." (F. von Bernhardi: "Unsere Zukunft," 1911, page 62.) (Our Future.)

### ***"War—the Highest Form of Development"***

"War is the highest form of development in human life. It is the final and natural step in the history of human society." (Militärwissenschaftliche Rundschau," February 1936.) (From the periodical "Review of the Military Sciences.")

### ***"Pacifism is Cowardly Madness"***

"National Socialism does away, once and for all, with the cowardly madness of pacifism . . . The dream of eternal peace has come to an end. War again becomes the primary state of all things!" (Alfred Rosenberg: "Weltkampf," Muenchen, Jahrgang 1929, No. 68, p. 359.) (From the periodical "World Struggle," for the year 1929.)

### ***German "Defense"***

"A dynamic nation like ourselves, developing at such a rate, needs new land for its energies, and if peace does not provide it, then there is only war left. To foster this realization is the task of the Wehrverein (Defense Association)." (General von Wrochen, in a newspaper "Danziger Neueste Nachrichten," 6 March 1913.)

### ***"We Desire War"***

"The bomb must burst, this struggle for supremacy in the economic life of Europe will certainly not end mildly! We long for the hour, for it is the re-birth of all German virtues. Honestly and frankly: we do wish for war." ("Heimdall," a periodical, 1907, pp. 49-50.)

### ***"We Dream Only of War"***

"Probably in no country is war so popular as in Germany, and the older generation, who regard war as the arena of glory and honour, are seeing to it that it remains so. German youth dreams only of war, plays only the game of war." (Th. Kaemmerer: "Der bevorstehende Weltkrieg als Vorlaeufer des Welfriedens.") (The Coming World War as a Preparation for World Peace, in the periodical "Hochaktuell," No. 3, p. 6, 1909.)

### ***"Yes, War is Beautiful"***

"War is the most sublime and sacred manifestation of human action. For us, too, the joyous, great hour of a struggle will strike one day . . . Quietly and deeply must the joy of war and the longing for it live in the German heart . . . Yes, war is beautiful." (In the periodical "Jungdeutschland Post," (Young Germany Post, 25 January 1913.)

### ***"War—a God-sent Salvation!"***

"A just war is not only a wrecker, but also a builder. It does not simply destroy, but also produces values. The most powerful of all destroyers of culture is at the same time the mightiest of all builders of culture." (Professor Otto von Gierke, University of Berlin, "Krieg und Kultur," (War and Culture), p. 7, 1914.)

### ***"The Majesty of the Noble German Spirit"***

"Now we know the purpose of war. To raise the storm flag of the Empire in the English Channel which opens and shuts the thoroughfare to the Ocean . . . We need land for our industries and a way to the Ocean . . . Never has there been a more justifiable war. It must and will conquer new provinces for the majesty of the noble German spirit." (Maximilian Harden in "Zukunft," December 1914.)

### ***War of 1914 Desired by German People***

"As true as there is a God in heaven, the war of 1914 was desired by the masses, not forced on them. (Adolf Hitler: "Mein Kampf," p. 176.)

### ***Song of the Hitler Youth***

"And when the hand grenade bursts, the heart in one's breast sings." ("Nationalsozialistischer Liederschatz," National-Socialistic Song Treasure, Vol. 10.)

### ***"Thou Holy War . . ."***

"Thou holy war, sublime war, let us enter into thy grandiose horrors with all our overpowering and boundless desire, let us smash ourselves against thee, war, let us win." ("Der grosse Krieg," (The Great War), v. Werner Helwig, Potsdam, 1935.)

They sing of war and they refuse to think of a life without war. And so, in time of peace, year in and year out, they write and print and avidly read thousands of books and pamphlets dealing only with war, and serving only war.

The Germans can find no peace, for day and night they torture themselves with a revenge complex for the defeat of 1918. These Nordic warriors cannot bear the thought that they were defeated by decadent democracies, pacifists and nations of tradesmen, the British and the Americans.

They are unable to imagine a life without war. They crave war, and in this atavistic desire, have never detached themselves from the religion of Wotan. There, in Valhalla, as their children read in their school books, is the paradise of the warriors who on earth fall in battle. There, in Valhalla, the most joyous of all places, the warriors may continue fighting every day into eternity. In the evenings the Valkyries come to heal their wounds so that the warriors may be able, come morning, to rush off again into fresh battles, to inflict and to receive fresh wounds: thus, eternal warfare constitutes the Paradise of German men.

As long as German youth is educated in this Wotan religion, so long will the world be faced with the periodic outbursts of the German war madness.



## CHAPTER III

### THE MISSION OF THE MASTER RACE

The fanatic myth of the super-race is generally accepted as Hitler's most original and most abhorrent contribution to the heritage of German imperialism. Yet this, like all his other fundamental principles, is as old as German imperialism itself. The ever power-hungry German generals and imperialists have always understood how to arouse enthusiasm in the German people for their program of world conquest. In their schoolrooms and their press, the Germans learn the doctrine that the German nation represents a race superior to all other nations, and that the German nation has the mission to rule the world and to establish the "German Order" everywhere.

Even before Hitler was born, German generals, statesmen, professors and philosophers had already written many volumes on the "German mission in the world." Bismarck's military successes gave tremendous impetus to the long harbored hopes of the Germans to play a leading role in the world. Bismarck had won three wars within eight years, 1864 against Denmark, 1866 against Austria, and 1870-71 against France.

In 1889 when the young and aggressive Emperor Wilhelm II ascended the throne, the Germans expected that he would win for them world empire. The influential circles of the German nobility, Germany industry, and science, were always the first to demand ruthless power politics. Their policies were aimed at expansion, a gigantic program of world conquest. In 1891 these circles formed the famous "Pan-German Alliance." The main purposes of the Pan-Germans were: the extermination of democracy, the total destruction of France and England, and the forma-

tion of a German empire in Europe extending its sphere of military influence and domination over the whole world. The Pan-German way of thinking is expressed perfectly in the often quoted rhyme:

"Und es soll am deutschen Wesen, noch einmal die Welt genesen."

("And from the German essence some day, the world will be redeemed.")

Documentary evidence of the imperialistic ideas of the Pan-Germans would fill a whole library. We give only a few samples here:

***"Our race is superior"***

"Our race, with its culture, is superior to all the other nations and races of the earth; for . . . our civilization has reached a height where it incomparably excels and dominates that of all the other nations and races of the earth." (Professor Joseph Ludwig Reimer, "Ein Pangermanisches Deutschland," (A Pan-German Germany), 1905, page 32.)

***"The salt of the earth"***

"We are the salt of the earth . . . God has created us so that we should civilize the world." (Kaiser Wilhelm II in his Tangier-Speech, 1905.)

***"Germany proves her superiority by war"***

Noble races serve God by conquest." (K. F. Wolff, "Alldeutsche Blaetter," (Pan-German Review), 1913, page 283.)

***Germany as protector***

"So long as the Latin nations were ruled by families of pure German blood, they were powerful and unequalled in politics, art and science, nations favored

by God. But since the influx from the North has ceased, they have become sterile and impotent, pygmies, bandits, robbers of the people and of the world. The British and Americans differ but little from the Portuguese, Italians and French. And if the Germans do not soon protect their blood against Latin, Jewish and Slav infiltration—of blood and spirit—, then Europe will produce nothing but a racial and cultural mob.” (Wilhelm Schwaner, “Volkserzieher,” (The Educator of the People), 1912, page 66.)

### ***The Master race***

“We Germans have always been a nation of masters and rulers. Not a slave nation like the Slavs. Slav and Slave is one and the same thing. Not a nation of shop keepers and pirates like the British and the Americans, not an effeminate nation like the French and Italians.” (Wilhelm Schwaner, “Volkeserzieher,” 1916, page 16.)

### ***God in Germany***

“Germany is the center of God’s plans for the world.” (Pastor Walther Lehmann, “Vom deutschen Gott,” (the German God), 1915.)

### ***“The German genius”***

“We must be masters or be slaves . . . Let the world once more be regenerated by German genius! That is our mission in the history of the world, no power can take it away from us.” (“Die Post,” January 1913.)

### ***The German mission***

“We want to become a world-nation. Let us remind ourselves that the belief in our mission as a

world-nation has arisen from our originally purely spiritual impulse to absorb the world into ourselves." (Professor Friedrich Meinecke, "Die deutsche Erhebung von 1914," Berlin 1914, page 37.)

### ***"The chosen people"***

"The Germans are the chosen people of the earth. They will accomplish their destiny, which is to direct the world and to govern other nations for the good of humanity." (Professor von Seyden, "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1914.)

### ***Either—or***

"There is no choice left to them (to the other nations): they must destroy the Germans or they must be absorbed by them." ("Hass," Antwort deutscher Dichter auf Versailles, ("Hatred," Answer of German Poets to Versailles), Munich, 1921, S. 122.)

### ***"The banner of Pan-Germanism"***

"We must raise higher the banner of Pan-Germanism. In the name of the Germans in the world we must put forward the political demands which are their right . . . It is Germany's duty thus to demand her share of world hegemony and to obtain this share by submission or by violence." (Pamphlet issued by the Pan-German Association, 1891.)

### ***"The German world"***

"The old century saw a German Europe; the new one will see a German world." ("Koloniale Zeitschrift," (Colonial Review), 18 January 1900.)

### ***"The task of the twentieth century"***

"Greater Germany will be the aim and the task of the twentieth century! We will extend over all of

central Europe as an empire of colossal national power. We shall then be in a position to meet all emergencies and contingencies that may arise thereafter." (Otto Richard Tannenberg, "Grossdeutschland die Arbeit des 20ten Jahrhunderts," (Greater Germany—the Task of the 20th Century), Leipzig, 1911, page 87.)

### ***Germany must rule the world***

"Inasmuch as our planet now has become small and compact, I mean by 'Domination' that the influence of the German nation must be the deciding one on the total surface of the earth." (H. St. Chamberlain: "Deutscher Friede," (German Peace), Muenchen 1915, p. 93.)

### ***"German Order"***

"Whoever wants to win much, must risk much . . . The Government has decided to extend the German Order over the whole world. The world will have to reckon with German economy, with German soldiers and cannon." (Dr. Goebbels, Speech of March 23, 1936.)

### ***A World Empire***

"The concept of the 'Reich' is based on the idea that the whole civilized world must be united under a single power. The Reich incorporates a higher moral principle which directs the fate of the world, bringing order and justice. The Reich must direct the life of nations, individuals and states. The Reich signifies a mission." (General Karl Haushofer and Rupert V. Schumacher in "Deutschland-Fibel," (German Primer), p. 6, 1936.)

### ***Chosen for leadership***

"The German nation is the strongest of all nations and is destined to play a leading role in the world."

(Dr. Ritter, "Der organische Aufbau Europas," (The Organic Structure of Europe), 1935.)

These few quotations show that the Master Race idea and the German bid for world domination existed long before Hitler. The Pan-Germans and the Nazis are merely the successive political platforms for the ambitions of Prussian German militarism. This shows clearly that the mere elimination of the Nazi system cannot suffice to overcome the German danger. Nazism, as well as Pan-Germanism, is only a political symptom; the root of the evil is Prussian militarism and its fanatical belief in its mission to conquer the world. So long as the German people can be hypnotized again and again by this idea of their world mission, so long will

"Something new be continually breaking out of the central European orbit, some world-destructive force, caused by the German spirit . . ." ("Hammer," July 1935, p. 255.)

Here lies the real problem: the world must either completely destroy the German war spirit, or this spirit will periodically "break out of the central European orbit" as a "world-destructive force." Twenty-six years ago, in 1917, the noted German professor and war propagandist, Eugen Kuhnemann, announced very clearly what a German victory would mean for the world:

"German victory means the end of empires . . . with uncanny assurance their instinct tells the nations what they must fear. They know well why they campaign against what they call "German militarism" . . . Their incipient terror confirms that they have the right premonition. They sense vaguely that the hour has struck in which the German idea will begin its march through the world." (Eugen Kuhnemann, Professor of the University of Breslau, in "Deutsch-

land und Amerika," (Germany and America), Munich 1917, p. 132.)

The Germans have never ceased to proclaim their mission: to disturb the peace of the other nations:

"If the world looks upon Germany as the disturber of peace, it does so from its intuition that this approaching German super-man will disturb one thing: the peaceful rumination of the satiated, who are content with a life which is merely a digestive process." (Colonel Wulf Bley, "Wehrpflicht des Geistes," (War Service of the Mind), 1935, p. 58.)

In his book, "The School in the State of Adolf Hitler," the leading Nazi educator Hermann Schaller offers a definition of the basis of the strength of the German race. In the preface to this book we read, under the caption: "Our German Secret," the following quotation from the Nazi theorist, Moeller van den Bruck:

"Our mission is: not give the world any rest. Our destiny is: to be a thorn in the side of the nations who enjoy the good life." (Hermann Schaller, "Die Schule im Staate Adolf Hitler," (The School in the State of Adolf Hitler, p. 7.)

Cataracts of blood unleashed every generation by Germany is only part of the price we pay for ignoring the self-evident proposition that nothing short of complete military sterilization for Germany will assure peace.

The program of unconditional surrender envisioned by the United Nations must provide not only a military peace. More important, it must establish a program of psychological disarmament to relieve the world from Germany's fanatical Master-Race obsession to dominate the earth.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE FATE OF THE VANQUISHED

The chosen race is not satisfied with self-worship for it also claims the absolute inferiority of all other races. Here are some typical quotations:

"People must learn to realize that he who cannot be a German is a pariah." ("Volkserzieher," Zeitschrift fuer Lehrer und Erzieher, ("People's Educator," Periodical for Teachers and Educators), 1915, page 617.)

"The real humans are only the nations around the North Sea . . . All other human beings are only a cheap imitation of God's likeness." ("Heimatbrief," Nachrichtenblatt fuer die Deutschen in aller Welt, ("Letter from Home," News Service for the Germans all over the World), 1936, No. 3, page 11.)

"The only differences which exist are those between the Nordic humans on one side and the animals, including the non-Nordic humans and the inferior humans on the other side." (Dr. H. Gauch, leading racial theorist in "Neue Grundlagen zur Rassenforschung," (New Basis of the Racial Sciences), 1935.)

Hence it is not surprising that one finds in the heads of German statesmen, militarists and professors, the idea: *It is our right and mission to annihilate the other nations, to destroy them and to appropriate for ourselves what belongs to them.* As long as the Germans feel strong, they brag about their barbarism. They ridicule humanitarianism, neighborly love, justice and international agreements. Boasting of their military strength, they recognize only one law: the law of brute force.



### ***Bismarck in the Prussian Diet of 1886***

"Heaven and earth are more likely to unite than the Germans and the Poles . . . Beat the Poles until they lose all desire to live. I have great sympathy for their situation, but if we want to exist we must exterminate them. It is not the wolf's fault that God created him the way he is." (Quoted by Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster in "Europa und die deutsche Frage," (Europe and the German Question), p. 396.)

### ***German "Right," 1894***

"I cannot recognize any other source of Right than "force." (Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, (Nobel Prize winner), "Energetic Foundations of Science and Civilization," 1894.)

### ***The Doctrine in 1896***

"We teach that if the welfare of our Fatherland should require conquest, subjugation, dispossession, extermination of foreign nations, we must not be deterred by Christian or humanitarian qualms." (Editorial of the "Grenzboten," (Messenger from the border), No. 48, 1896.)

### ***The Power of the Sword, 1906***

"Every great people needs new territory; it must expand over foreign soil; it must expel the foreigner by the power of the sword." (Professor Klaus Wagner, Historian, in "Krieg," (War), Jena 1906, p. 80.)

### ***"Deutschland uber alles"***

*Great enforced migrations of the inferior peoples must be organized!* Posterity will be grateful to us for doing so. The colonization of the earth by the

most perfect race is the wisdom of war . . . To the conquered rivals who encumber our road we must assign a restricted territory, into which we shall drive them to make room for the German expansion: we must set a term to their increase, which is dangerous to us, by circumscribing their country . . . The Nation above all! The Nation above humanity! The Germans know only 'Germany above all in the world.' And it is because such a watchword was an obligation upon our ancestors that we are German." (Professor Klaus Wagner, in "Deutsche Politik," ("German Policy") 1906, Vol. I, Part IV, p. 45 ff.)

### ***Germany is always right, 1911***

"The German people is always right, because it is the German people and numbers 87 million souls." (Otto Richard Tannenberg, Pan-German Propagandist, "Grossdeutschland," (Greater Germany), 1911, page 231.)

### ***Dictated peace***

"The enemy must be utterly destroyed. Then I will dictate the peace terms at the points of my soldiers' bayonets." (Kaiser Wilhelm II, address on February 7, 1915.)

### ***Pan-German formula***

"War must leave nothing to the vanquished but their eyes to weep with. Modesty on our part would be pure madness." (Otto Richard Tannenberg, "Grossdeutschland," (Greater Germany), 1911, page 304.)

### ***German Humanitarianism***

"The greatest ruthlessness in war, if properly used, actually proves to be the greatest humanitarianism.

If one is in a position to destroy the entire City of London, it is more humane to do it than to allow a single German racial comrade to shed his blood on the battlefield, because such radical treatment is the quickest way to peace. Hesitancy, softness and consideration are unforgivable weaknesses. Decisiveness and ruthless attack are strength and bring victory."

This quotation is not a speech by Hermann Goering, Chief of the Nazi Luftwaffe which tried for months to destroy the City of London to the greater glory of the German race: no, *it is from an article by Matthias Erzberger, member of the Reichstag, leader of the Catholic Center Party, and one of the most powerful Cabinet Ministers in the Weimar Republic, published in the periodical "Tag" ("Day"), No. 30, 1915.*

### ***What are two Germans worth?***

"If only two Germans were living in all Poland, they would be worth more than the millions of Poles; for after all, they are Germans." (Dr. Wilhelm Stapel, Leader of the Christian Groups in North Germany and editor of the magazine "Deutsches Volkstum" ("Patrimony of the German Race"),—quoted by Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster in "Europe and the German Question," p. 399.)

### ***Destroyed and despoiled***

"It is obvious that decisive conflict must result in unmitigated catastrophe for the vanquished . . . The victor will have rid himself of his rival once and for all . . . The only prize of victory will be the complete elimination of the vanquished from further competition, his destruction as an independent and important economic force. The enemy will not be allowed to produce any more, or to make our lives miserable through renewed competition; nor will he be per-

mitted to have productive industries that might enable him to wage another possibly successful war against us. He must be destroyed and despoiled." (From the periodical "Deutsche Wehr," (German Armed Strength), May 16, 1933.)

The Prussian militarists and the Pan-Germans have dreamed for a long time of the subjugation of the whole world and the enslavement of all nations. As early as 1903, Dr. Waltmann wrote:

"The German race is destined to impose its domination upon the entire world, to make the most of its natural resources and man-power, and to utilize the inferior races as slaves of its culture." (Dr. Ludwig Waltmann in "Politische Anthropologie," (Political Anthropology), 1903, page 298.)

### ***The dirty work for the helots***

"Who, in the future, is to do the heavy and dirty work which every national community based on labor will always need? . . . Is it to be left to any part of our German people to occupy such slaves' positions? The solution consists in our condemning alien European stock, the Poles, Czechs, Jews, Italians and so on, who live under us, or find their way to us, to these slaves' occupations." (Professor Ernest Haase, Director of Statistical Department at Leipzig, Professor at Leipzig University, President of the Pan-German League and member of the Reichstag, published in "Das deutsche Reich als Nationalstaat," (The German Reich as a National State), 1905, page 61.)

Today the Germans put this plan, formulated in 1905, into practice and make slaves of the subjugated nations. The German philosopher, Dr. Franz Haiser, published a book in Munich in 1923, "Slavery—its Biological Causes and Justifications." His ideas about slavery were enthusiastically accepted by Adolf Hitler who was, at that time,

a paid agitator in the service of the German army; a few years later they found their place in his book, "Mein Kampf." Hitler frankly advocates the reintroduction of slavery. In all seriousness he says that a truly great civilization can be built only on the backs of enslaved subject peoples. The enslavement of subject races, says Hitler,

"has always opened the road for the best of men to concentrate their activities on the truly worthwhile endeavors in life."

If they want to serve the progress of mankind, the Germans must once more

"take this road, which is assigned to them by reality, and not that other one, of which modern pacifists dream."

Thus Hitler promised to lead his people back to a state which he describes in these words:

"It was not by accident that the first great civilizations were created in those regions where the Aryan met with other races and subjected them to serve his own purposes . . . So the road which the Aryan had to take was clearly indicated. The conquering race had enslaved the inferior men." (Adolf Hitler in "Mein Kampf," page 232.)

Therefore the Germanic race should re-establish a state of things in which the "natural selection and a free play of natural forces reign":

In "Mein Kampf" Hitler states:

"Aryan tribes, often in ridiculously small numbers, subjugated foreign peoples. Thanks to the large numbers of inferior men who were at their disposition, they then developed hitherto latent capacities for organization and intellectual work (p. 319.)

"The defeated race is enslaved, the subject must draw the plough—much later only is it the horse that is made to serve. Only pacifist fools can regard this state of things as low and detestable (p. 323.)

The same Hitler who so intensively excited himself and the German people whenever he spoke of the "ignominious peace treaty of Versailles," and the humiliations and chains it allegedly imposed upon them, does not show the least hesitation to speak of all other peoples being defeated and enslaved. On the contrary, he is indignant with "pacifist fools" who consider slavery a disgrace to mankind. It is this evident dishonesty which has long since persuaded the world to disbelieve any German complaints or grievances.

Germany has re-established slavery—this fact can neither be denied, nor explained away. This power mania is an innate part of the Pan-German mentality instilled in the Germans for generations. The systematic pseudo-scientific way in which the Germans have prepared the return of slavery may be shown also by the article. "The State under Race Aspects," which declares that:

"There is no civilization without slavery. We must not forget a statement that is as courageous as it is true: civilizations can be created only with the help of Slavery." ("Weltkampf," (World Struggle), 1931, page 533, Monatschrift fur Weltpolitik, (Monthly for World Policy) edited by Count E. Reventlow, Munich.)

" . . . there is, correctly speaking, but one race: the fair-haired, blue-eyed Nordic race. All others are but inferior varieties that are not worthy of being called 'Man'! (p. 531.)

"The idea that slavery, once abolished, should never again be introduced, is a symptom of the hopeless confusion which reigns in modern thought. (p. 534.)

"The fact that certain people are ruled by others does not necessarily produce a civilization. This is

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only achieved when the creative Nordic genius occupies a position of absolute sovereignty and control. (p. 534.)

"This possibility of living and creating freely has been their highest virtue and the sole law they recognized, for it was in accordance with the will of God. Thus, the Aryan justly considered himself, because of his racial purity, as the son and soldier of God. (p. 536.)

"This creative mission of the Aryan appears to be in accordance with a fundamental natural law which demands of the Aryan to provide the creative genius, and of his inferiors to furnish the labor, so that he may carry out his task . . . How wonderful and just is this division of labor." (p. 533.)

It hardly needs recalling that slavery has already been introduced in Poland by German decree, which provides that "the inferior Pole deserves very hard and strict treatment as he is destined by nature to be used as the servant of the German master race." What is the purpose of all this? Hitler has explained it in great detail in "Mein Kampf." He wants to free the enormous territory in Poland and Russia for the settlement of German peasants. That is why he systematically kills off the upper class of the Polish nation, so that the rest of the population, deprived of leadership, will become a helpless mass of helots, willing to serve as the slaves of the German master race.

After this evidence, it appears hardly necessary that the Polish, Czech and Yugo-Slav governments-in-exile should painstakingly collect material to prove to the world how the Germans are systematically decimating their nations. The leaders in all walks of German life deliberately planned in advance and for many decades gave justification for the mass murder which is now German national policy. They stand as confessed murderers before the bar of history and civilization.

## CHAPTER V

### GERMAN "PACIFISM"

When the Germans have conquered the world, when all the other nations have become their slaves, then the Third Reich, the "Reich of a thousand years," will begin. Then the Teutonic Master Race will have given the "German Peace" to the world: This has been the guiding idea of responsible German leadership for at least three generations.

#### ***The pacifist recipe of 1898***

"For us Germans the abolition of War can become possible only,—if at all,—when the German Reich, that is, the Pan-German Reich in the widest sense, has become the Super-State, the supreme power, in the world." (Pan-German Magazine "Heimdall," 1898, page 137.)

#### ***First world conquest—then pacifism, in 1915:***

"I should like to say that there has never been a real 'German peace' . . . for the reason that . . . it could only be given to the world by Germany ruling over it with supreme power." (Houston Stewart Chamberlain: "Deutscher Friede," (German Peace), Munich, 1915, p. 87.)

#### ***The "Redeeming Law":***

"There will always be war, until at last the day comes when the German will impose his peace—the 'German peace'—on the world as a redeeming law." (Houston Stewart Chamberlain: "Deutscher Friede," Munich, 1915, p. 91.)



### ***The eternal peace, in 1932:***

"The problem of German pacifism is closely connected with that of our super-national mission. The idea of eternal peace is the idea of the Third Reich. But its realization can only be accomplished by War and in it the Reich must maintain itself." (Moeller van den Bruck: "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich), Hamburg, 1932, p. 240.)

### ***The Master of the World***

"He, who from the bottom of his heart desires the victory of the pacifist idea in this world, should devote himself with all means in his power to the conquest of the world by the Germans . . . The pacifist-humanitarian idea may, indeed, be acceptable, once the superman has conquered and subjugated the world to such an extent that he has become the sole master of this earth." (Adolf Hitler: "Mein Kampf," page 315.)

One does not know which is the more astounding, the arrogance with which the German leaders have for generations taught their followers that it is the mission of the Teutonic Master Race to conquer the earth, or the ignorance in which the world allowed these German fanatics to strengthen their position unchecked until they could threaten the entire world. The plot of these criminals could develop the present catastrophe only because the moral forces in the world, and especially the governments of the democratic countries, failed completely in their task of upholding the international order.

## CHAPTER VI

### WOTAN VERSUS CHRIST

There is no doubt that a world dominated by Germany would suppress the Christian religion and introduce in its place the pagan German Wotan cult. The Christian moral principles and the doctrine of the German Master Race are irreconcilable. They cannot live side by side in the same world. In their attitude toward Christianity, as in so many fields, the Nazis merely follow in the footsteps of the Pan-German movement of the last century. We shall illustrate this similarity by comparing quotations from the Pan-Germans with similar utterances of the Nazis.

#### *The Cross must fall*

**1898**

"We have no place for a symbol of gentleness (the Christian Cross), but only for a symbol calling us to war, to defense; and I know of no better symbol than that of our Teutonic divinity Thor: the Hammer!" (Pan-German Magazine "Heimdall," 1898, page 123.)

**1934**

"We must never relax our efforts until Germany has been liberated from the Christian Cross." (Official Nazi publication "Nordland" 1934, No. 15.)

**1936**

"The Cross must fall if Germany is to live!" ("Durchbruch" (Break-Through) 1936, No. 31.)

**1937**

"Our task will not be completed until the day

when we have triumphed over Christianity." ("Durchbruch," 1937, No. 6)

### ***Christianity is Weakness***

#### **1910**

"This idea of neighbourly love, developed in the bosom of the Church, has acted like poison on the German national consciousness." ("Volkserzieher," (The Educator of the People), 1910, No. 1.)

#### **1924**

"I think our decline has come because we have followed Christ and because we have lost our German soul, while trying to gain a Christian one." (Ernst Wiechert, "Totenwolf," 1924.)

#### **1932**

"Our entire German education must be based on the recognition of the fact that we do not owe our moral code to Christianity, but that Christianity owes its enduring values to the German character." (Alfred Rosenberg, the principal theorist of the Nazi Party, "Der Mythos des XX. Jahrhunderts," (The Myth of the Twentieth Century, 4th ed., 1932, page 623.)

"But today a new faith is awakening: the concept of the blood, the faith . . . that Nordic blood represents the mystery that has replaced and overcome the old sacraments." (Alfred Rosenberg, *ibid.*, page 129.)

#### **1937**

"Christianity no longer can help us; its aim is to make us gentle and meek again, so that we will drop our sword . . ." (Dr. Jankow Janoff, "Heroismus und Weltangst," (Heroism and Cosmic Fear), 1937.)

The Nazis—even as the Pan-Germans before them—have tried to deal with Christianity in two different ways. They either attack it outright, or they endeavour to adulterate it into a Germanic religion. The new German mysticism thus falls into the wildest confusion: at times Christ is reviled and rejected as the Son of the Jewish God, while on other occasions He is claimed as an Aryan and as the Germanic hero of an exclusively German religious mysticism.

### ***The German “Krist”***

**1913**

“. . . the Krist (the orthography is ‘racially pure’) and Father Wotan get on well together! . . . The Krist is Father Wotan’s heart.” (“Volkserzieher,” (The Educator of the People), 1913, page 47—quoted in “Thus Speaks Germany,” page 7.)

### ***Reich-Bishop Mueller and Valhalla***

**1935**

“Holy Writ, as a human and typical period document, is so relative that, instead of Heaven, you may sometimes just as well say Valhalla.” (Reich-Bishop Mueller in a lecture at the Lessing Academy, Berlin, February 13, 1935.)

### ***Der Deutsche Gott—The German God***

“Either a German God, or none at all! The international God of Christendom is a patron of the Treaty of Versailles.” (Ernst Niekisch, Independent Socialist in Bavaria, 1923, quoted by Aurel Kolnai, “The War, Against the West,” London, 1938, page 233.)

**1939**

“I am tempted to believe rather in a Germanic God than a Christian one.” (Dr. Goebbels, Reich-

Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, speech  
in Cologne, May 19, 1939.)

### ***The German Spirit of Christ***

**1914**

"It is true that our soldiers in France and Belgium have shot all the brigands, men, women, and children, and that they have destroyed their homes. But to see in that anything contrary to Christian teaching is to show that one has not the least understanding of the spirit of Christ." (From an article in the leading liberal newspaper of Berlin, "Vossische Zeitung," 1914, quoted in "Paroles allemandes," Paris, page 134.)

### ***God in the German Army***

**1915**

"Just as God has revealed himself in the German people, so He now reveals himself in the German Army." ("Volkserzieher," (The Educator of the People), 1915, No. 10.)

**1915**

"Jesus of Nazareth would be right in front, in the first ranks of the sword-bearers who are fighting with implacable hatred. That is where he would be, and he would bless the bleeding hands and the death-dealing weapons, would perhaps himself grasp a sword of judgment and drive the enemies of the Germans farther and farther from the frontiers . . ." (Volkserzieher, (The Educator of the People), 1915, No. 10.)

**1940**

"God Almighty stands and falls with Germany's mighty armies . . ." ("Deutscher Weckruf," official organ of the Nazi Bund in New York, October 10, 1940.)

### ***Germany needs a new God!***

"We want no God except Germany itself." (Adolf Hitler, as quoted by the Catholic newspaper "Bayrischer Kurier," (Bavarian Courier) for May 25, 1923.)

"In the eyes of its believers, National-Socialism is a religion. The National-Socialist movement is today the political church of the German nation." (Dr. Goebbels, in a speech given in Danzig on May 9, 1937.)

"We call ourselves German pagans . . . We no longer believe in the Holy Ghost—we believe in our holy blood." (From the Articles of Faith of the Hitler Youth Organization, quoted in "Kieler Hochschulblaetter der Christlichen Welt," (Academic News of the Christian World), Kiel, for March 26, 1935.)

"In National Socialism the Movement of the German Liberation has revealed itself to us. We stand ready to proclaim our faith in it, even were it to be led in the name of the Devil." (Pastor Mattias of Kerstlingerode, quoted by Edgar A. Mowrer in "Germany Puts the Clock Back," London, 1933, 10th ed., page 158.)

### ***"God has revealed Himself in Adolf Hitler"***

"Not in Jesus Christ, but in Adolf Hitler has God revealed Himself." (Reich-Vicar Engelke, assistant of Reich-Bishop Mueller, in an address in March, 1937, reported in "Deutscher Weg," (The German Way), May 30, 1937.)

"The German teacher must firmly believe in the permanence and holiness of our Reich . . . In Adolf Hitler, God has revealed Himself to us." (Nazi-Edu-

cator Niemeyer, in a speech before the National-Socialist Teachers' Organization in July, 1937.)

"We believe that the Lord God has sent us Adolf Hitler, so that Germany may be established for all eternity." ("Schulungsbrief," (Instruction Letters), April, 1937.)

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. The way has been shown us by the Fuehrer." (Deacon Eckert, Sermon at Berlin-Tegel, February 10, 1935.)

### ***God sent us Hitler!***

"Hitler was sent to us by God so that Germany may endure through all eternity . . . We believe in Adolf Hitler alone on this earth, we know that National-Socialism is the only faith that can lead our people to salvation." (Radio address of Labor Leader Dr. Robert Ley, reported in the newspaper "Duesseldorfer Nachrichten," February 11, 1937.)

"Hitler has revealed to use the true meaning of religion. He has come to us to renew the faith of our fathers and to make new men of us." (Hans Kerrl, Reich-Minister of Churches, in an address reported in the newspaper "Frankfurter Zeitung," November 20, 1935.)

A systematic campaign is being conducted to make Germany's youth regard Christianity as worthless and uproot the last remnants of Christian thinking from their hearts. A concerted effort is made to befoul every Christian idea, make it the butt of ridicule and to debase everything that Christians hold sacred.

### ***The "Satanic Bible"***

**1921**

"Tear up that lewd Satanic Bible, the Old Testa-

ment!" ("Voelkischer Beobachter," August 11, 1921.)

## **1935**

"The Bible is the trashiest of literature." (Reich-Governor Roewer, in a speech at a meeting in Oldenburg, April 9, 1935.)

### ***Nazi "Historical Research" produces Blasphemy***

"According to the Nazi magazine 'Heimdall,' the father of Christ was a Germanic official of the Roman Empire. Transferred to Palestine for a short time, he won the love of Mary. Their brief relationship was not without its consequences. Mary's parents were delighted to find an elderly man, by the name of Joseph, who was ready to marry the pregnant maiden. Thus Jesus was only the foster son of Joseph. He had inherited the outward appearance of His Germanic father, but innerly His characteristics were those of a crossbreed: His nature was restless, brooding, self-tormenting, idealistic and overwrought. Jesus admired the Aryans as the race which exemplifies a chosen people to a greater degree than do the Jews." (Reported in the independent Swiss newspaper, "National Zeitung," Basle, July 21, 1935.)

"The field-grey soldier throwing the last hand grenade, the dying Storm-Trooper whose last word is a call to the Fuehrer, are for us presentations of the divine, much more genuine than is the crucified Jew." (From the German newspaper "Coburger Beobachter," May 13, 1935.)

### ***The Gospel is fulfilled . . .***

"The idea that Jesus Christ is the Son of God can no longer be maintained . . . We must preach in our sermons that the gospel has found its fulfillment in



Hitler . . . In any case National Socialism is the fulfillment of the Christian message." (Reich-Minister of Churches Hans Kerrl, in an address to the delegates of Confessional Churches, February 12, 1937.)

"He rose long ago from the old Jewish hordes  
And was crucified by Roman Aryan (!) lords.  
Today, as our Savior Hitler commands  
We now to our swastika nail Jesus' hands."

(From a song-book of the Hitler Youth, quoted in the French periodical, "Revue des Deux Mondes," June 16, 1933.)

### ***"Hitler is greater than Christ"***

"In centuries to come, if our word today is judged by the proper criteria, it will be said, in retrospect: Christ was great, but Adolf Hitler was greater." (From an address of District Leader Willi Becker, reported in the newspaper, "Frankfurter Zeitung," October 20, 1935.)

"It is only on one or two exceptional points that Christ and Hitler stand comparison, for Hitler is far too big a man to be compared with one so petty." (District Governor Julius Streicher, in a speech before the German Academy of Education in Munich, July, 1935.)

### ***"We must smash Christianity!"***

"Who was greater, Christ or Hitler? At the time of His death Christ had twelve disciples who did not even remain loyal to Him. Hitler, however, has a nation of seventy million behind him today. We cannot permit another organization, one filled with a different spirit, to exist side by side with us. We must smash it. National-Socialism commands in all seriousness: I am the Lord thy God—thou shalt have no other gods beside me!" (SS Division Leader Schulz,

in an instruction course given for theological students at Croessinsee, Pomerania, August, 1936.)

"Hitler is lonely. So is God. Hitler is like God." (Reich-Minister Hans Frank, quoted by Professor Frederick L. Schuman, in his book: "Hitler and the Nazi Dictatorship," London, 1936, page 365.)

"20,000 storm troopers addressed their prayers to the Fuehrer." (From a report in the official organ of the Storm Troopers: "Der SA-Mann," (The Storm Trooper), August 21, 1937.)

It is hardly necessary to comment specifically on these hate-filled and blasphemous utterances against the Christian doctrine. Special emphasis should be given, however, to the systematic persecution of Christians. Soon after they came to power, the Nazis set out to destroy Christianity by closing churches, staging mass-arrests of priests and nuns and ministers on morals charges, assaulting clergymen and churchgoers, prohibiting church newspapers, agitating for mass-resignations from the church, and forcing or persuading the youth to stay away from the church services. In a number of cases the Nazis did not stop at the assassination of ministers and the burning of churches. The fury of the Nazis against the Christian Church represents, in addition to the horrors in the concentration camps and the regime of terror in the occupied countries, a particularly shameful chapter of German history under Nazi rule. Since 1934 the persecution of the Christian faiths in Germany has been the subject of numerous books with a wealth of facts and documents, from the hands of Protestant and Catholic authors.

Today it is a fact that on account of the systematic anti-Christian propaganda, considerable portions of the German people, among them the overwhelming majority of the German youth, have been alienated from the Christian Churches.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FAMILY

An outstanding characteristic of Nazism is its hostile attitude toward the family. In the Nazi state the family constitutes an alien body, for in the family are anchored the private interests of the individual. Nazism, however, demands the complete subordination of the individual to the state and its official philosophy of life. The Prussian-Nazi prison-state, in which there is no family life, has best been described by Dr. Robert Ley, Leader of the Reich's Labor Front:

"Our state never releases the human being from the cradle to the grave. We start with the child of three years; as soon as he begins to think, he is already given a little flag to carry. Thereafter follow school, Hitler Youth, S.A., military service. We do not let go of the human being and when all that is over, the Labor Front comes and takes him on once more and does not let him go until he dies, whether he likes it or not." (Dr. Ley, "Vom Wesen des standischen Aufbaues," On the Nature of the Corporative System.)

If anyone should dare to refuse to abandon his private life altogether in the service of the state and of the totalitarian philosophy of life, he would be denounced as a traitor to his race. The aim is to destroy all influence of the parents on their children, by all means, because the state and party claim the younger generation exclusively for themselves:

"Father and mothers who prevent their children from joining the Hitler Youth, commit a crime against the German race and its future. They are

not worthy to be called fathers and mothers . . .”  
(From a speech at a meeting of the Hitler Youth  
and the German Labor Front of Hessen-Nassau, quoted  
in “Frankfurter Zeitung,” October 10, 1935.)

“The Youth belongs to the whole nation, the  
parents and educators should be considered only as  
trustees of the nation.” (Attorney-General Krug,  
Editor of “Deutsche Justiz,” (German Jurisprudence),  
quoted in the “Frankfurter Zeitung,” January 4,  
1936.)

“If there still remain a few people in our genera-  
tion who believe it is too late for them to change,  
we shall take their children away from them and  
educate them in accordance with the needs of the  
German nation.” (Adolf Hitler, June 18, 1933, at a  
meeting in Erfurt.)

“A German boy must be able to feel contempt for  
his parents if the new philosophy of life is in ques-  
tion.” (Der Pfeil (The Arrow), magazine for the  
Hitler Youth in Dresden, December, 1935.)

The eight million boys and girls organized in the Hitler  
Youth may do whatever they please so long as they do not  
violate the Nazi spirit. Parents have lost all authority, for  
their instructions are always met with the answer: “Our  
Fuehrer has given the order.” Characteristic of the spirit  
of the Hitler Youth is their toast:

“Our soul for the Devil!  
Our heart for the girls!  
Our life for the Fuehrer!  
Prosit!”

Under the new conception of Race and State, the in-  
stitution of marriage as the basis of family life has also  
been subjected to a revolutionary change. In his book,  
“Myth of the Twentieth Century,” Dr. Alfred Rosenberg,

the "philosopher" of the Third Reich, advocates polygamy, by pointing to its significance in Western civilization. The Nazi Raciologists hold that it would be better for the State if the institutions of marriage and the family were abolished altogether. The women and men of a nation should unite only to produce progeny of good racial stock. Children resulting from such matings should then be educated by the State:

"The children are brought up in the women's houses by specially trained women educators. When the boys are six years old they are sent to men's houses. Mothers of good racial stock live under the protection of the women's house and, in accordance with an arrangement with the head matron, receive at fixed intervals their temporary mate." (Dr. Dupré in "Weltanschauung und Rassezuechtung," (Philosophy of Life and Race Breeding), 1935.)

It would be wrong to say that this quotation represents the eccentric ideas of an outsider. What we learn here from established National Socialistic authorities is in complete conformity with the *practical program* of the Nazi government, since nothing is permitted to be printed in Germany that has not passed the multiple censorship of the various technical and political examination boards.

Let us see what another Nazi authority, Professor Ernst Bergmann, has to say on this question:

"The principle of life-long monogamy is against human nature and detrimental to the race. Where it is actually enforced—and in the case of human beings this fortunately has not been possible in spite of all laws—the race must perish. For the mating of the available women and girls there are enough willing and diligent males, and fortunately one young fellow is sufficient for ten to twenty girls, who have not yet smothered their desire for a child." (Professor Berg-

mann in "Erkenntnisgeist und Muttergeist," (Realization and Motherhood Spirit).

Countless similar statements could be quoted from the stream of books by "scientific race breeders," who propagate the most absurd ideas of so-called "Hegehoefen," (Breeding Farms), "Mutterhaeusern," (Mother Houses), and other breeding institutions designed to make the German race more Nordic. All these theories with their strange new terminology have in fact but one goal earnestly pursued by the Nazi government: the dissolution of the family. Over and over again German women and girls are reminded by the authorities on race breeding, in pamphlets and speeches, that it is their supreme duty to bear children—even without matrimony. Just as regularly there appear in newspapers exhortations to the soldiers that they should beget children during their furloughs, with or without marriage.

Thus, on December 23, 1939, Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, issued a decree in which he made it the duty of all police forces under his command to beget children. Then, addressing the German girls, the decree stated:

"Beyond the limits of the laws and morals of the Bourgeoisie, it can be a noble task for German girls, even without matrimony . . . to become mothers of children begotten by soldiers going to the front."

The organ of the S.S. wrote in exactly the same spirit:

"We have always considered it a matter of course that the antiquated bourgeois attitude towards unmarried mothers and their children should be radically changed, because illegitimate children—the children of Love—more often than not are a valuable addition to our race, and therefore ought to be protected and encouraged by the nation out of the spirit

of self-preservation . . . A girl who attempts to shirk this, her supreme duty, is just as much a deserter as a conscientious objector." ("Das Schwarze Korps," (The Black Guard), January 4, 1940.)

So many books and articles have already been published to explain the principles and practice by which the German State has endeavoured to get complete control over the German Youth and to destroy family spirit and marital devotion, that further details would be merely cumulative.

Suffice it to mention the excellent book of Gregor Ziemer, headmaster of the American School in Berlin, who published his observations in "Education for Death." All observers who, like Gregor Ziemer, have had an opportunity to study Nazi methods on the spot, are in full accord that the German youth of today is completely poisoned by the Nazi spirit and lost to civilization, and that it will take a long time and great efforts to instill in a future German generation the ideals of decency and humanity.

## CHAPTER VIII

### A GERMAN AMERICA

Every American newspaper reader today knows the German plans for America. From numerous espionage trials and from testimony taken by various congressional committees investigating subversive activities (McCormack-Dickstein Committee, Dies Committee), and from findings of the Justice Department and the State Department, it has been clearly proven that:

1. The German government made every effort to gain control over all Americans of German descent and to organize them into a so-called "German racial bloc." Methods and aims were the same as those of the German Sudeten party in Czechoslovakia: to organize a State within the State, in order to destroy the unity of the American people symbolized by the idea of the "melting pot."

2. The German General Staff has spread a fine net of fifth columnists over the U.S.A. and other countries of the Americas. This gigantic espionage and sabotage organization overlooked nothing. Blueprints were stolen by the thousands from armament factories and, according to an official statement of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no economic or military secret was safe from German spies. The main reservoir from which the German Staff took its spies was the "Amerika-Deutsche Volks-Bund," whose members were directed by the German government in 1935 to apply for American citizenship papers because, as the instructions to the Bund put it, "as American citizens they would be able to work more effectively in the interests of the Reich."



3. In addition to military espionage, the German government built up a gigantic political propaganda machine for the purpose of splitting the American people into two hostile camps, to undermine the confidence of the people in their Government, to oppose and sabotage a rigorous foreign policy and re-armament program, to undermine the prestige of democratic institutions, and to direct public opinion into anti-British and into pro-German channels. It is significant that here again the most prominent fifth-column agent of the German Government was the same George Sylvester Viereck who had already done under-cover work in the United States as agent of the Imperial German Government, during World War I.

What is the purpose of this powerful propaganda and sabotage organization which the successive German governments and the German General Staff have maintained in the U.S.A. since the days of the Kaiser? German military literature and the official publications and newspapers of Germany give a clear answer to this question. In these publications it is explained that Germany can win world domination only if the political power of the English speaking nations, Great Britain and the U.S.A., has been completely destroyed. The most forceful presentation of this train of thought has been made in "Unser Amerika," (Our America), the well-known book by Colin Ross, general Haushofer's American expert and author of many books and articles on the geopolitics of the Americas, where he has travelled extensively on behalf of the German government. We quote from it as follows:

### ***"Our German America"***

"The idea may be condensed simply into this formula: 'Our Amerika.' Our Amerika, not only because German blood . . . flows in the veins of at least twenty

to thirty million Americans, but also *because America basically . . . is a creation of the German spirit . . .* The question is whether the millions of Germans recognize their hour of destiny, whether they will realize that the moment of decision has arrived . . . One epoch draws to a close, a turning point in world history approaches. It is the same in Amerika as in all other parts of the world." (Colin Ross, "Unser Amerika," page 16, Leipzig, 1936.)

### **"The German Hour Strikes for America"**

"I believe in the 'German Hour of Amerika' . . . Great, historic world developments usually are prepared 'underground,' then they appear suddenly and seem like a surprise." (ibid., page 16.)

### **"The German Task in America"**

"Those who can listen, will hear the crashing down of the glorious, old foundations of the principle of Equality and the Bill of Rights, on which the proud structure of Amerika was built. Those who can see, will see the wave is rolling in, which twice before in the history of Amerika, has threatened to engulf all that exists.

"Who shall build the new foundations, if not those in whose brains the new structure is taking shape already? . . . A century and a half ago, people of Anglo Saxon blood tried to realize in the new world, the prodigious thought of the equality of all human beings . . . Today this old idea has run out, and a new one is beginning its course. *It is the task of the Americans of German blood to make this idea a reality . . .*" (ibid., pages 286-287.)

The reason why the Germans are so anxious to transform America into a German-America is frankly expressed by Colin Ross in these words:

"The future belongs to America. Here the greatest and mightiest Empire of the world may rise some day." ("Our Amerika," page 288.)

To gain hold not only of North America but of the entire Western Hemisphere and the wealth of the Pacific shores has been the dream of all German Imperialists for a long time. Germany's leading military theorists are unanimous in their belief that the road to the German World Empire leads by way of Latin America to the Pacific. The most active exponent of German imperialism, Hitler's geopolitical adviser, General Haushofer, claims Central America and the entire South American continent as future German colonial territory in all his writings. In our technical age, the general's doctrine states, world dominance must be based on the possession of raw materials. And the world's greatest stores of raw materials lie in America and in the Indo-Pacific region. If Germany wants to dominate the world for the next thousand years, she must first establish herself on the Pacific, beginning with Central and South America:

"Large sections of Latin America are important for our future because of the sparse population of their vast expanses . . . Our important task is to strengthen our cultural, political and economic bonds with those countries." (Haushofer, "Die Geopolitik des Pazifischen Ozeans," — *Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean*, 1937, page 104.)

"We must revive the almost dormant interest of Central Europe in the Pacific Ocean and its coastal lands, which will be the scene of the most important shifts of the balance of power to be expected on this earth." (Haushofer, *ibid.*, page 276.)

Haushofer constantly stresses that "the period of redistribution of power has only just begun," that new political forms which will "span the entire globe" are emerging.

Let us recall what the Pan-German author Tannenberg wrote in 1911:

"In Central America, the German people have, also, passed up the opportunity to take possession of Cuba." (Tannenberg in "Gross Deutschland," 1911, (Greater Germany), Leipzig.)

"For our future in South America, it could be a blessing for the people of the Republics left over from the Portuguese-Spanish domain, if they come under German administration." (Tannenberg in "Gross Deutschland," 1911.)

"The German people must seize Central Africa from the mouth of the Orange River up to Lake Tschad, and from the Cameroon mountains to the mouth of the Rovuma; also Asia Minor, the Malay Island in South East Asia, and, finally, the southern half of South America." (Tannenberg in "Gross Deutschland," 1911.)

And listen to Professor Johannes Unold of Munich:

"It is sad to know that either Paraguay or Argentina do not even, up to this day, partially belong to Germany."

And to Fredrich Lange, in "Reines Deutschtum": (Pure Germandom):

"States from which all life force has disappeared, such as the Republics of Argentina and Brazil, as well as all those somewhat miserable little states in South America could be brought to listen to reason, by force or otherwise."

Hitler expounds similar plans with regard to America in his conversations with Dr. Rauschning, who reports in his book this statement:

"Only National Socialism is destined to liberate the American people from its ruling clique and to

put it again in a position of becoming a great nation. I shall tackle this problem simultaneously with the restoration of Germanism to a leading role in America . . . The German portion of the American people is the source of its political and spiritual rebirth!" (Dr. Rauschning, "Gespraeche mit Hitler," (published here under the title, "The Voice of Destruction," New York), 1940, German edition, page 68 ff.)

It became clear to Rauschning in his conversations with Hitler that the Germans planned to destroy the independent power of the two English-speaking countries, Great Britain and the U.S.A., and to establish instead German world domination:

"At that time I heard for the first time a discussion on the outline of the future great German Empire overseas . . . Hitler believed that with the destruction of the British Empire, he would be able also to break the Anglo-Saxon influence in North America and to replace it with German culture and with the German language, as a preliminary step towards the inclusion of the United States in the German World Empire." (ibid., page 64.)

Rauschning reported the Nazis' boasts that the conquest of the United States would be an "inside job." Thus he quotes Hitler as saying:

"I guarantee you, gentlemen, that when the right time comes, there will be a new America which will be our strongest support when we are finally ready to expand from Europe into the continents overseas." (ibid., page 70.)

It is important, however, to stress that Germany's imperialistic plans against America did not originate with

the Nazis but, like most of the Nazi programs, have been an integral part of the aims of the Pan-Germans and the German General Staff for the last sixty years. Several times, toward the end of the last century, diplomatic relations between America and Germany were near the breaking point. The Manila Incident and the Venezuela Affair, as well as the continuous open threats of the German Imperial Government against the United States, were the real reasons for the sudden increase of the United States Navy, especially under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt.

On March 15, 1902, the "New York American" published a sensational report by an engineer, H. A. Buck, who had lived in Germany for a long time and had associations with many influential persons close to the Kaiser. Mr. Buck at that time revealed that there existed a German espionage system in the United States with wide ramifications and that he was in possession of confidential information about the plans of the German General Staff and Admiralty which provided for a sudden occupation of the ports of New York and Boston and the disembarkation of large numbers of troops in America.

A newspaper of the Pan-German movement, as early as the end of the last century, declared that the foreign policy of the Reich must be to mobilize the large German element in America in the interests of Germany:

"The number of Germans in the United States amounts to nearly twenty millions, but many of them have forgotten their native tongue and changed their German names. Nevertheless, German blood flows in their veins, and it is only necessary to gather them together on the basis of their former nationality in order to bring them back to the fold of Mother Germania's children . . . We must remember that there are more than three million German aliens in the United States today who have no personal interest in the welfare of that country. A skillful Ger-

man national policy should be able to organize that large German bloc against the shameless war-speculators." ("Grenzbote," (Bordernews Messenger), May 5, 1898.)

### ***The "new German-American race"***

"The Germans are faced with the anxious problem: are they destined to be some day absorbed politically . . . by the universal Anglo-Saxondom, just as the rise of the new Anglo-American race threatens to relegate the German-Americans to a second place within a new Anglo-Saxon system? Or will the Germans be able to take their share in the domination of the Universe, as a powerful and independent race?" (Karl Lamprecht, "Deutsche Geschichte der juengsten Vergangenheit und Gegenwart," (German History of the Recent Past and Present), Berlin, 1912, Vol. 2, page 517.)

### ***What Germany expects***

"We must abandon all attempts to win over the Anglo-Americans. There must be an end, now and forever, to that wooing in which we have ceaselessly indulged so long . . . There are, however, two sections of the population which matter to us very much indeed, from whom we may even expect a decisive influence upon the policy of the Union, the German-Americans and the Irish." (Professor Eduard Mayer, "Nordamerika und Deutschland," (North America and Germany), Berlin, 1915, page 116 ff.)

### ***The "German Hour of America" in World War I***

"The German-Americans saw the German war as a war for the liberation of the world from English world domination. They considered this German war-aim to be at the same time one of America's noblest

tasks. The hour had struck in which Germany could fight for America's salvation." (Professor Eugen Kuehnemann, "Deutschland und Amerika," (Germany and America), Munich, 1917, page 63.)

### ***"If Germany wins . . ."***

"The German and the English-American mentality are at opposite poles . . . If Germany wins, the English speaking nations will sink from the tranquil heights of their self-assurance and greatness. From then on the Germans will be the foremost nation in the world." (ibid., Munich, 1917, pages 68-69.)

Immediately after World War I, a great number of pamphlets were published in Germany. Their authors, filled with rage against the United States for their intervention on the side of England and France, threatened terrible revenge. Their line of argument was always the same, and is taken over in Hitler's "Mein Kampf": One day England will be forced into war with her most dangerous remaining competitor, America. When that day comes, England will have to rely on the help of Germany and her munitions industries:

### ***"America is the world's enemy"***

"In spite of the tremendous growth of her power, England must make the greatest efforts to mobilize the whole world against America . . . All Germany will be turned into an arsenal for England . . . Africa will then become the last jumping-off place: at America's throat! . . . There is no doubt that the next war will be a war to crush America . . . The day will come when the whole world will realize that the U.S.A. is threatening the peace of the world, that she is the common enemy who must be destroyed." (Otto Authenried, "Die drei kommenden Kriege," (The Three Coming Wars), Nauenburg, 1919.)



### ***The Coming War against America***

"The war that will grow out of the World War will be a war of the continents. It will be the great conflict between the Old and the New World, between Europe and America." (H. G. Scheffauer: "Das geistige Amerika von heute," (The Intellectual America of Today), Berlin, 1925, S. 13.)

### ***The Aim of German Policy in the U.S.A.***

"In this land of liberty we play politics but not petty party politics. Our aims reach higher than that. Ultimately the German policy in this country will have reached its goal, when, in Washington, a *German* man will tell the country what is in his *German* heart." (Speech of Bund Leader Fritz Kuhn in Cleveland, reported in "Deutscher Weckruf," New York, October 10, 1936.) Translation.

### ***The Middle West***

"Whereas the eastern third of the country is inhabited both north and south by a population of predominantly English or Scotch blood, the predominant elements in the Middle West, especially between Ohio and the Great Lakes, are German and Scandinavian. One day, perhaps, these elements may break politically from the Anglo-Saxons." (Professor Ewald Banse, "Volk und Raum im Weltkriege," (People and Space in the World War, 1934.)

### ***A German must preside in Washington***

"May the day not be far off when a man of our race will preside at the conference table in Washington." (The "Auslandsdeutsche," organ of the official German Foreign Institute in Stuttgart, January 1938, page 33.)

## CHAPTER IX

### HOW THE ALLIES LOST THE PEACE

The mentality expressed in the foregoing quotations is the mentality of barbarians, of conquest-loving warriors who have one goal only: to subjugate the whole world. Kaiser Wilhelm II said that his soldiers "should act like Huns"—and that is what they did long before there were any Nazis, during the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1902—in the war of extermination against the Herero Tribe in what was then the German Colony of South West Africa in 1904—and in the first World War in Belgium, France, Russia, Serbia and Rumania.

The world often has a poor memory. It is, therefore, necessary to point out again and again that this brutal spirit of destruction and violence had taken firm root in the German mind long before Adolf Hitler established himself in power as but the latest in the long line of German War Lords. It is a fact that most of the crimes the German armies commit today, with cynical contempt for all human rights and Christian principles, were committed by the same German armies under the leadership of the Kaiser and his generals in the First World War. The only difference is that then they proceeded more cautiously, taking the trouble to establish the "guilt" of the victims for every crime committed against the civilian population.

Had the Germans won the First World War, they would have admitted all their misdeeds with pride, giving as a reason that they had been necessary in the interest of the survival of the German nation. Then the Emperor would not have been the "autocrat" or the "war criminal," but would have been worshipped as a god! The leading

German Social Democrat and first chancellor of the Weimar Republic, Philip Scheidemann, said in that connection:

"If the war had ended with a German victory, the Emperor would have received unlimited praise. He would probably have been raised to the rank of a demi-god." (Philip Scheidemann: "Der Zusammenbruch," (The Collapse), 1921, page 197.)

After the German militarists had lost the game in 1918, they appeared suddenly in the guise of harmless, honest men, and started to lament loudly about what a poor, misled, misunderstood and defeated nation the Germans were.

Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster reports in his book, "Europe and the German Question," a conversation between a high German officer in the Army of Occupation of Belgium in the First World War, and a neutral diplomat who asked him whether Germany did not fear severe retribution for all the destruction and excesses in Belgium and France. The diplomat's question, "What are you going to do if you lose the war?", was answered with the classic reply: "*Oh, in that case, we shall organize a campaign for world-sympathy.*"

After the First World War, the Germans patterned their propaganda and diplomacy along these lines. In the books written by the German statesmen who played a decisive role in the German Republic, namely Brockdorff-Rantzau, Erzberger, Scheidemann, Stresemann, Koch-Weser, etc., this was the ever-repeated "leit-motiv": "*Germany must organize the sympathy of the world for herself.*" Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Prussian Junker and first Foreign Minister of the Weimar Republic, was the first to state this very clearly:

"From now on Germany must not cease in her efforts to acquire the ally whom shortsightedly she

scorned during the Wilhelminian era: the public opinion of the world." (Count Brockdorff-Rantzau: "Dokumente und Gedanken um Versailles," (Documents and Thoughts on Versailles), 1921, page 23.)

In this campaign German diplomacy made special efforts to win the United States over to Germany's side. At that time the slogan became current in Germany: "*We must squeeze tears from the eyes of the Americans and dollars from their pockets.*" Count Brockdorff-Rantzau did not express it quite so drastically, but apart from the American sympathy, he set great store by the American Dollar:

"One of the most important jobs that has to be undertaken at once is the stabilization and consolidation of our credit . . . it will be possible then to buttress the financial situation of our private business with large foreign loans, to vitalize it, and to give it confidence in itself; and the financial situation of our private business will have to rely primarily on American help." (Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, in a letter to People's Representative Scheidemann, dated December 9, 1918.)

The foreign policy of the Weimar Republic, indeed, followed these instructions all along. Its system of deceit was simply taken over by Hitler when he came into power, and logically developed and exploited.

Soon after the end of the war, a tremendous German propaganda campaign was started in America, supported primarily by the millions of German-Americans. Numerous church leaders, politicians and university professors took an active part in this campaign of sympathy for Germany.

It was the principal object of German post-war policy not to modify the aggressive political aims of the imperial Government, but simply to deceive the world as to the

reality of these aims, in making it forget as quickly as possible the crimes which the German Armies and Civil Administrators had committed in occupied territory in four years of war—crimes against the civilian population of Belgium, France, Poland and Serbia. The plundering and burning of cities, the confiscation of private property and of art treasures, the shooting of hostages, the indiscriminate murder of women and children, the rape of helpless women and girls, the transportation of the Belgian civil population into Germany for forced labor, the requisitioning of young girls for the brothels of German soldiers—to mention only the worst crimes of Germany's First World War—all this suddenly was pronounced untrue and denounced as vile Allied propaganda.

Within a few years the pro-German groups in America had won the propaganda battle. Germany received its most valuable assistance from certain leading historians at American universities who explained in their books and magazine articles that Germany was not guilty of having started the World War, but that the real culprits were Russia, France and Austria.

This is neither the time nor the place to expose in detail this important chapter of German propaganda in the United States from Versailles to the Hoover Moratorium. Suffice it to mention here one decisive fact: this propaganda was directed primarily by Dr. Alfred von Wegerer, a prominent member of the German General Staff, who was entrusted with the special task of organizing the German propaganda against the so-called "war-guilt lie" throughout the whole world. Clear proof has been found to show that public opinion in America on the war-guilt question has been decisively influenced by one-sided German arguments and falsifications of history which were delivered to the American friends of Dr. Alfred von Wegerer straight from the psychological laboratory of the German General Staff.

The effect of this propaganda steam-roller was that very soon all America became convinced that great injustice had been done to the poor Germans. The atrocities of the German armies in the occupied territories were forgotten and soon the time came when Germany had America's profound sympathy as the pathetic victim of the "French desire for revenge" and "British Imperialism."

Lecture halls from coast to coast were opened to the infamous German sea pirate, Count Luckner. Upon his return to Germany the Count bragged of how he had succeeded in squeezing "tears from the ladies' eyes and dollars from the capitalists' pockets." Count Luckner's main purpose was to play on women's feelings with sentimental stories. He reports in his book, "Seadevil Conquers America," how he told American women of German babies and German mothers, how he reminded them that "thousands of little children in Germany die of starvation" and then exhorted: "I know that you will not reject the pleading hand of a child." Were the lectures successful?

"They (the American ladies) came with tears in their eyes and gave me their hand and said: 'You have restored the best in us, the love for your Fatherland.' "

This wily, whining propaganda was repeated by Luckner day after day in hundreds of cities, in all the most exclusive clubs and societies. He boasted that he had won for the German cause, not only the soft hearts of the women, but also the considerably harder ones of the big capitalists. Instead of attempting to give evidence of the alleged political reformation of Germany, he obtained his best propaganda effects, he reported, with the famous story of the kitten he had ordered saved from a sinking ship during the war. The story had a tremendous effect, and America was obsessed by a real Luckner craze for months. The newspapers vied with each other in praising the "sea pirate" and often appeared with headlines like,

"A Thousand Tears Flowed at Luckner Lecture," or, "The Greatest Sea-Rover in 200 Years Has Conquered the Country as a Friend."

This Luckner-racket was successful beyond all expectations. The crimes that Germany had committed during the World War were quickly forgotten and in their place sympathy for poor, innocent, chivalrous Germany had been organized on a business-like basis. Count Luckner himself reports about his lectures that in the United States

"the possibility offered itself to an unforeseen extent, to obtain results for Germany that are greater, more important and far-reaching, than any we could have obtained by sailing around the globe."

He went from "triumph to triumph!", became honorary citizen of San Francisco, and made conquests for Germany of which he says "Their consequences cannot yet be foreseen." He reports about his success:

"Without any effort, all doors, even of the most exclusive circles, were thrown open to me. The most fashionable clubs entertained in my honor. I lectured in about 300 clubs; 36 of them made me an honorary member. My many lectures at universities were attended by thousands and thousands of students who, in a few years, as men, will influence the opinions and policies of their country . . ." (Count Luckner: "Seadevil Conquers America," 1928, page 306.)

And that was, of course, the purpose of the whole enterprise.

And so Germany's well organized and well financed propaganda machine celebrated triumphs in the United States. The aim of German diplomacy was easily attained. The allied block fell to pieces, and Germany began to play one former partner against the other in international



politics. Political success was augmented by financial success. Of the more than 30 billion gold marks which Germany received between 1925 and 1929, in the form of credits and loans, the largest portion came from the U. S. A. But Germany no more intended to pay back the billions she had borrowed than to pay the reparations or to fulfill the Peace Treaty. Instead, the Weimar Republic, which continues today, through its exiled leaders, to plead for the sympathy of the American people, set out on its secret rearmament and sabotage program before the Peace Treaty was even signed. *Germany built modern industrial equipment for total war with the enormous credits she had squeezed from American pockets.* Even the foundations for her prodigious aircraft production were laid with such help. According to the Luzerner Tageblatt, Dr. Karl Joseph Wirth, leader of the Catholic Center Party and Chancellor of the Weimar Republic, boasted openly that the real foundation for the German rearmament had already been laid in the beginning of the Weimar Republic and that Hitler merely completed the work that had been started.

*"As to the rearmament of Germany, Hitler has only continued the rearmament that had been prepared by the Weimar Republic. I, myself, deserve great credit for this preparation . . . The great difficulty was that our military efforts had to be kept secret from the Allies. I, therefore, always had to appear polite and harmless . . . When Hitler came to power he no longer needed to concern himself with the quality of the Germany army but only with the quantity. The real reorganization was our work."* ("Luzerner Tageblatt," August, 1937.)

The propaganda against the Treaty of Versailles was a first class psychological weapon for the Germans. Even before the Treaty of Versailles was signed, the first Foreign Minister of the Weimar Republic, Count Brockdorff-



Rantzau, declared in an address to the members of the German peace delegation in May, 1919:

"Our enemies (!) had better watch out; they have won the war, but they may lose the peace." (Brockdorff-Rantzau: "Documents and Thoughts on Versailles," page 81.)

Unfortunately the Allies failed to watch out, and it came about that they soon lost the peace. The people of the former Allied countries were so completely deceived that the mere mention of the word Versailles filled them and their leaders with remorse and a guilty conscience. Forgotten were Germany's war crimes; forgotten her cruel peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

Now, as then, certain pro-German circles are busy continuing to play on the old propaganda line of Versailles. They declare, for instance, that Hitler and National Socialism were the unavoidable consequences of the Treaty of Versailles. The politicians who make such statements ignore the fact that many years before the Treaty of Versailles, Hitler had been educated in the Pan-German spirit, that he had declared openly the outbreak of the World War I to be his happiest hour, thus expressing the view of all Pan-Germans, who hold that the only purpose of a State is to make conquests and to strive for world domination. All this may be read in "Mein Kampf"; and one should not overlook the fact that *even before the Treaty of Versailles was signed, Hitler had become an agent of the Reichswehr and was working with the German General Staff for one goal only: to make good the defeat of 1918 by another war.* If anything was dangerous in the Treaty of Versailles, it was the fact that it was too weak and that it never was carried out against the Prussian war criminals. German propaganda turned the Treaty of Versailles upside down; it was falsified and turned into an accusation against the victims, and so became a convenient political instrument for the criminals.

The same uncanny methods and precision which Germany developed in preparing for her military warfare, she has also used in her *political* warfare namely, propaganda. From the beginning, the Government of the German Republic was determined not to comply with the Treaty of Versailles—and the Allied Nations permitted it. Germany contracted enormous obligations and failed to repay the amounts she had borrowed—and the Allied Nations tolerated it. Germany created a dictatorship and prepared feverishly for total war—and the Allied Nations voiced no objections. It was not the Treaty of Versailles that led to war, but the crafty propaganda which freed Germany from the Treaty of Versailles and threw the world unprepared into the new World War. One fact, therefore, must be emphasized as decisive: *as long as the world allows itself to be influenced by German propaganda, as well as by German guns, there will be no peace in the world.*

For this reason the most important thing today is to acquire full knowledge of the Germany strategy of lies. Today again, just as after 1918, voices are heard which try to establish artificial distinctions, to exonerate the German people and to ascribe all guilt to the "Nazi seducers." We are told today that Hitler is the result of the Treaty of Versailles, that the Weimar Republic did not receive the necessary help from the Allies (33 billion gold marks in loans and credits!), that the poor German people were seduced by the Nazis and then deprived of their freedom. All these statements are historically untrue *and persons who circulate these political fairy tales are either dangerously ignorant or knowingly working in the German interest.*

No less dangerous than the propaganda against the Versailles Treaty is another political fairy tale which is being spread by former political leaders and statesmen of the Weimar Republic, now exiles in the United States.

The thesis of these propagandists runs as follows: "after the first World War the Allies made it difficult for the Weimar Republic to develop; through the severity of the Peace Treaty the Allies drove the German people into the arms of the extreme Nationalists. Therefore, the rise of Hitler was not the fault of the German people, but the consequence of the harsh and unjust policy of the Allies. The overwhelming majority of the German people is democratic and pacifist at heart, and should—after the elimination of the Hitler system—be given a chance to put their national affairs in order themselves." These propagandists also say, "there is no doubt that Germany can become a useful member of the League of Nations this time, if the Germans are given the necessary confidence." In addition they say, true to the most successful propaganda line of both the Weimar Republic and Hitler, that a strong and independent Germany would be the safest guarantee against—Anarchy in the East!

In other words the whole tragedy of 1919 to 1939 is to start all over again! Again sabotage of the Peace Treaty, again the malicious, well-organized propaganda-campaign for world sympathy, again playing off one power against another—until the Germans see their chance to start the great game of world conquest, once more, under another fuehrer!

If we are sincerely determined to prevent such a new catastrophe we must make ourselves completely familiar with certain essential characteristics of the German mentality and must understand thoroughly the wily technique of German policy.

The foreign policy of the Weimar Republic was drafted by its first Foreign Minister, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, and its basic outline was strictly adhered to all through the history of the Republic. *This policy of the Weimar Republic was nothing but a gigantic plot against the Allies and against world peace.*

In the following chapter this plot will be outlined and documented. It will show what the Germans planned to do and how they faithfully and systematically put this plan into execution, from that very moment in 1918, when they could have been free to establish an honestly democratic and peaceful system had they chosen to do so.

We hope to make it clear beyond dispute that the Weimar Republic was a failure, not because the Allies did not support it, *but because the German people and their leaders were pledged from the first to use it as a smoke-screen for the preparation of their new plot against world peace*, ready to be abandoned the moment they felt strong enough to do so. That moment came on January 30, 1933.

## CHAPTER X

### THE FAIRY TALE OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

What did the political episode of the Weimar Republic really amount to? Was it a revolution of the liberal, democratic German people to overthrow the autocratic, militaristic leadership of the Empire? Were those men who were responsible for the first World War brought to justice to account for their actions? Was there at least a moral rebirth and reform of a large section of the German people? Let us examine the record of the leading personalities and the outstanding political groups of the Republic.

Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, who proclaimed the Republic from a window of the Reichstag in Berlin, in his book, "The Collapse," reports how he, Ebert, Noske and most of the other Socialist leaders tried, up to the eleventh hour, to prevent the German Army's revolt of 1918 and *to support the authority of the Imperial Government*. Scheidemann tells us:

"Ebert believed, up to the last moment, that a general uprising could be avoided if peace were made at once and political concessions granted" (p. 206).

He reports the foregoing as of November 8, 1918, five days after the sailors in the German Navy had started a rebellion, after revolution had broken out in Munich and other places some time before. The historical truth is that the socialist leaders, urged by the Imperial Government and the German General Staff, on November 9, 1918, assumed leadership of the revolutionary movement to prevent a real republic. Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, the leading political figures in the first few years of the Weimar Republic, never concealed the fact that they despised

the military rebellion of November, 1918 from the depths of their hearts.

The record shows clearly that the socialist leaders were "revolutionaries" *by order of Imperial headquarters. The German General Staff had assigned them two tasks: first, to prevent a genuine revolutionary mass movement against the ruling military and Junker caste, and, second, to mislead the victorious Allies by a fake "democratic Germany," thereby to obtain soft peace terms and a softer post-war peace policy.*

After the socialist leaders Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, had taken control of the "revolutionary" movement, in agreement with the Imperial High Command, and after Hindenburg and the generals had advised the Kaiser to resign and flee to Holland, the General Staff concluded a secret agreement with the socialist leaders on November 10, 1918, the object of which was to suppress all attempts at a genuine revolution and to restore the old order as soon as possible. This agreement was made between the socialist leader Fritz Ebert and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. General Groener, who in October, 1918, had been appointed successor to General von Ludendorff and who later slipped quite logically into the post of War Minister of the Republic, testified in a sensational trial in 1925, in Magdeburg:

"The aim of our alliance (between Hindenburg and Ebert), which we formed on the night of November 10th, was to combat the revolution without compromise . . . On November 10th the High Command had to make a decision as to what it should do. I advised the Field Marshal (von Hindenburg) not to call out the troops against the revolution for the time being because, in view of the feelings among the ranks, it was to be feared that such armed action would fail. I made the following proposal to him:

*I consider it necessary that the High Command should ally itself with the Majority Socialists . . .* Nothing remained for the High Command but to conclude this alliance with the Majority Socialists . . . This alliance and its purpose were set out in a letter which the Field Marshal wrote to Ebert . . .

"We always got in touch with each other by telephone between eleven o'clock in the evening and one o'clock in the morning from the Reich Chancellery to the Headquarters of the High Command, always in agreement with the Field Marshal, and discussed the situation from day to day according to developments. We had a separate wire which did not pass through the regular telephone exchange . . . The first thing to be done—and that was my idea and immediate aim—was to wrest power from the Workers and Soldiers' Councils in Berlin. For this purpose the dispatch of ten Army Divisions to Berlin was arranged. The People's Representative, Ebert, was completely in agreement with this."

Thus, one of the most influential men on the German General Staff provides us with unique testimony: on November 10, 1918, the Kaiser's Generals were in a state of complete military and political bankruptcy. They had suffered military defeat, they had been forced to advise the Kaiser to flee, while on the home front there were riots of starving women, war-weary masses of workers and soldiers. The Government services, the police, the parties, were in complete rout, the officers' corps was losing confidence, the troops were unreliable. In all this there was not one faction on which the generals could depend for support. In this hopeless situation, in which they could choose only between political bankruptcy or suicide, the miracle occurred which saved them: *the socialist leaders made a secret pact with the generals to nip the revolution in the bud*, that revolution which was to destroy for good

the anti-democratic leadership in Germany, which generals as well as socialists denounced as Bolshevik. *This secret pact guaranteed that the generals would continue in their positions of power, and from the start condemned the yet unborn Weimar Republic to remain a willing tool in the hands of the militaristic clique.*

*This is the truth concerning the Weimar Republic!* Today when the former socialistic ministers, police chiefs, and party officials — the Messrs. Sollman, Grezinsky, Brauer, Seger, Rosenfeld, and others repeat in frequent articles, books, and lectures, released and delivered in America, *that the Allies are to blame for the downfall of the Weimar Republic*, their words tend to strengthen the impossible arguments and perpetuate the actions of these disciples of Prussian Militarism who used the same arguments once before in Germany as a cover for preparations for German total war. Are those men so uninformed that they do not know the record of their own political party?

Their actions make it necessary to explain further the aims of the fathers of the Weimar Republic.

The secret pact between the socialist leaders and the General Staff provided, above all, that the General Staff should control all armed forces in the Reich, independently of the political authorities of the Republic. This agreement is comparable to that by which the Japanese Army and Navy are assured control of the War and Navy Ministries in order to guarantee their complete freedom of action. The result in both countries was the same. Herein lies the real reason why the young republic never made an attempt to create a republican army. *It would have been easy for the socialists to build up a reliable republican army from their many millions of followers among the soldiers and workers.* This, however, would have required a complete break with the Prussian military tradition and the General Staff, and that was out of the question as far as the socialist leaders, the fathers of the



Weimar Republic, were concerned. They had no desire for republican-democratic government, nor did they enjoy freedom of action. Because of the secret pact of November 10, 1918, they were the willing instruments of the German General Staff, acting as a puppet government in order to deceive the victorious Allies.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the secret pact between Ebert and Hindenburg, the General Staff started to make plans for the formation of an anti-republican army. Major-General Maerker, in his book "From the Imperial Army to the Reichswehr," describes in full detail the methods and principles through which these reactionary formations were organized from the very beginning, and their final transformation, with the Free Corps, into the anti-democratic Reichswehr, early in 1920. We quote here a few statements from Major-General Maerker's book. The Free Corps was composed of "reliable," monarchically-minded soldiers and officers only.

"There were officers who sought to recommend themselves to me by assuring me 'that they were completely in accord with the new course events had taken.' Such officers I put through a particularly stiff investigation . . . A man who so readily denied his past, who already presented himself as a confirmed Republican . . . definitely did not belong in my outfit." (Maerker: "From the Imperial Army to the Reichswehr," page 50.)

The socialist leader Noske, who was the Minister of Defense, cooperated secretly with the reactionary generals and Free Corps leaders, and won high praise from General Maerker for allowing the monarchist generals a free hand in building up the new Army according to their own ideas.

"Noske did everything in his power to remove difficulties for us . . . Noske realized fully that he

could not expect a change of heart from the old officers. He once told me, at a later date, that he placed particular confidence in me because I had declared frankly that I was a monarchist and would remain one." (ibid., page 65.)

General Maerker recounts the following story as a significant instance of his close collaboration with Noske. In January, 1919, Noske had received the following telegram from his fellow party members in the North Sea Fortress Borkum:

"We consider it our duty to warn the Reich's Government most emphatically against General Maerker, commander of the Land Rifle Corps, who is staying here now and who, here in Borkum, has always showed himself to be an arch-reactionary and an autocrat of the worst kind."

What did Noske, the socialist and Republican Minister of Defense, do? General Maerker gives us the answer in his book:

"Noske put the telegram into a letter envelope and mailed it to me as a gift." (Page 66.)

This action of Noske was, of course, in conformity with the secret pact between Hindenburg and Ebert.

A genuine republic could never develop from the alliance between Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske, and the monarchist generals, just as there would be no U. S. A. today if George Washington had concluded a secret pact with Benedict Arnold. The generals and Ebert-Noske were fully agreed in their desire to buttress the old army, which was in the process of dissolution, by a new one which could readily be used against the internal, as well as the external, enemy. General Maerker reports how the General Staff worked feverishly in all parts of Germany to assemble "reliable" troops for the reactionary monarchist Free Corps,

with the complete approval of course, of the "Republicans," Ebert and Noske.

"On January 4, 1919, Ebert and Noske appeared at Camp Zossen, to review the troops. They were pleasantly surprised to see once again a real Army outfit. When they saw the troops approaching from all directions, goose-stepping and with the bands playing, Noske bent down toward Ebert, patted him on the shoulder and said: 'Rest assured, everything will come out all right.'" (Maerker, "From the Imperial Army to the Reichswehr," page 64.)

The social democrats Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske could be well satisfied with the work of the generals. The democratic revolution, of which Ebert had said he "hated it like sin," and which he and the generals had called "Communist" in accordance with their now well-known propaganda line, was soon liquidated by the monarchist troops all over Germany, with speed and with great bloodshed. At the same time the Free Corps marched against the external enemy, the Poles and the Baltic States. It is impossible to give a detailed account here of the atrocities and crimes committed by the German soldiers of the Republic against the "internal and external enemy" under the responsibility of Defense Minister Noske. Not only under Hitler, but much earlier, under the Social-Democrat Noske, it was a common practice to shoot defenseless prisoners, to torture political opponents, to commit robbery and arson. That was the fate of the civilian population of Poland and the Baltic States in the years after the World War.

In 1919, all prisoners in Esthonia and Latvia were shot down by the Free Corps. One of these Free Corps fighters, Ernst von Salomon, who also participated in the murder of Reich-Minister Rathenau, has described later on in his book how the German soldiery murdered and plundered systematically. It was their greatest pleasure to

throw captured Latvian soldiers, still alive, into the flames of burning houses. Ernst von Salomon gives the following description of the practice of murder, followed by German soldiers:

“We fired on and surprised whole crowds—ravaged, shot and hunted them. We chased the Latvians like horses on the field. We set every house afire, blew up every bridge, and we cracked every telegraph-pole. We flung the dead bodies into wells and threw hand grenades after them. We slayed whomever we could get hold of, and we burned whatever we found. Where we had been raging, the ground was groaning with destruction. Where we had been, there was instead of houses nothing but ruins, embers and glowing beams.” (“Die Geächteten” — The Outlaws — Berlin 1930.)

In his “History of Socialism,” Dr. Max Beer wrote: “Nearly twenty thousand German workers have been assassinated by Noske.”

To that number must be added the tens of thousands of peasants who were slaughtered by the Free Corps in the Baltic States. Small wonder then that it occurred to the generals and Free Corps leaders that one really could eliminate the Ebert and Noske smokescreen, and run the show oneself, in the open. In March, 1920, therefore, they engineered the Kapp Putsch and occupied Berlin. The Ebert-Noske Government had to flee from the Capital. But the fact that the workers all over Germany unanimously went on a general strike broke the Putsch and prevented the establishment of a military dictatorship at that time.

One would think that, after this experience, the Ebert-Noske Government would have yielded at last to the demand of all true democrats in Germany and dissolved the reactionary Army. The very opposite happened. *The*

*troops and the generals who had just rebelled against the republic were used by Ebert and Noske against the protesting workers.* The generals wrought bloody vengeance on them. Thousands were brutally murdered in Saxony, Thuringia, and in the Ruhr district. Nor did the soldiery refrain from rape and other sadistic excesses against girls and women. How inhuman these excesses were is shown by the fact that even General Maerker, while trying to find excuses, had to admit in his book:

"Some soldiers failed to realize that they were no longer in enemy country (sic!!!) but in Germany . . . It was part of the habits of war time that some soldiers still saw in the civilian an inferior creature instead of a countryman and were inclined to abuse their superior strength in committing acts of violence against the inhabitants . . . There were officers, too, who overlooked arbitrary encroachments of their men against the civilian population with an indulgent smile." (General Maerker, "From the Imperial Army to the Reichswehr," page 178.)

This was the "Republican Army" of the socialist Minister of Defense Noske!

The generals, who had laid out their long-range plan, first to destroy the "internal enemy" in order later to make unmolested preparations against the external enemy, wanted to be completely among themselves. Therefore no republicans were admitted to the Reichswehr. In his book General Maerker describes the manner in which the soldiers were selected according to very particular principles. In addition to veteran non-commissioned officers, whose monarchist devotion was already established, young students of colleges and universities were enlisted in large numbers.

General Maerker describes the systematic political propaganda which made these young men into reliable

tools of the German General Staff. In recognition of this "education" these students were granted, by order of the Prussian minister of education Haenisch, one to two years leave of absence. After longer service with the Free Corps, they were given full university credit for the time spent in "military service," and were graduated after passing a so-called emergency examination. The young men serving in these Free Corps later formed the first contingent of Hitler's Storm Troops.

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This is a brief outline of the black record of the Republic under the "social-democratic" Ebert-Scheidemann-Noske Regime. *Exiled "liberal" German propagandists allege today that the Weimar Republic was ruined by the harsh post-war policy of the Allies, but the Weimar Republic actually never existed!* The real foundation for the German Republic was the secret pact between Ebert and the General Staff, and from this basis a straight line leads to the military dictatorship that followed, and to World War II\*.

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\* Important documentary source material on the true history of the Weimar Republic may be found in the following works:  
*Dr. F. W. Foerster*: "EUROPE AND THE GERMAN QUESTION," New York, 1941.  
*Dr. E. J. Gumbel*: "FOUR YEARS OF POLITICAL MURDER," Berlin, 1922.  
*Arthur Rosenberg*: "HISTORY OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC," Karlsbad, 1935.  
*Leopold Schwarzschild*: "WORLD IN TRANCE," New York, 1942.  
*Paul Winkler*: "THE THOUSAND-YEAR CONSPIRACY," New York, 1943.

## CHAPTER XI

### FROM STRESEMAN VIA BRUENING TO HITLER

The Weimar Republic, having thus tied itself closely to the German General Staff from the first day, her successive Governments became no more than marionettes on the wires of the generals who from behind the scenes continued to run the affairs of the young Republic. Some of the more outstanding personalities of the Weimar Era, such as Stresemann and Bruening, have played to a greater degree the role of accomplices than marionettes in the great conspiracy of the German General Staff against world peace.

From the beginning, the foreign policy of the Weimar Republic had only one goal: to avoid compliance with the Versailles Treaty, to evade all its important provisions, to deceive the victorious powers by constant professions of peaceful intentions, to lull them into a feeling of false security, while designing a thousand and one political intrigues to break up their unity and play one against the other. The famous "Fulfillment Policy," which was started by Erzberger and then continued by Stresemann, was, according to the well-known words of Dr. Koch-Weser, former democratic cabinet member, a "policy with the clenched fist in the pocket." In 1929, Koch-Weser explained this policy in the following terms:

"It is wrong to view the policy of this period as motivated by pacifist ideas . . . One should rather say that this policy was carried out not because one wanted to, but because one had to. At that time, all resistance had to be elastic. Concessions were always made when it became clear that further arguments would fail and that new acts of violence threatened . . .

"When one has lost a war and is in no position to conduct a new war, one must adopt a policy of co-operation. Up to and including most of the German Left this policy was taken up only because it had to be taken up . . . Today Germany again has become a great power. Germany has made progress again in these ten years. She is in a promising struggle for her political and economic equality. Nobody deserves as much credit for this development as the great statesman Gustav Stresemann." (Koch-Weser: "Deutschlands Aussenpolitik in der Nachkriegszeit," — Germany's Foreign Policy in the Post-War Period — 1929.)

What Koch-Weser calls Stresemann's great statesmanship was thus nothing but a vast fraud practised upon the victors of 1918. The foreign policy of the Weimar Republic was, as Koch-Weser frankly admits, "used to gain time." In other words, *Stresemann's Fulfillment Policy gave the German General Staff that "smokescreen of peace" behind which German rearmament could go ahead undisturbed.* Unfortunately, the Americans, the British, even some Frenchmen, like Briand, were only too eager to believe in the sincerity of this "smokescreen of peace": the Stresemann policy. There were many Frenchmen, however, who early recognized the approaching catastrophe and clearly saw through the tactical manoeuvres with which the foreign policy of the Weimar Republic operated. Koch-Weser reports that, during a trip in 1925, numerous Frenchmen said to him:

"That was very clever—the way you Germans have managed that. At first, when you could afford nothing but a meek policy, you let the Social-Democrats rule; when things became better, the middle-of-the-road parties came to power; now you let the Rightists rule and soon there will be a war of revenge." (Koch-Weser, *ibid.*, page 106.)



It is significant that the German foreign policy from 1919 to 1933 developed exactly according to this well-planned time-table. During the first period, when in 1918 the Prussian-German military state threatened to collapse, the Social Democrats Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, came to its rescue by consolidating, through the secret pact, the power of the generals. The second period of the Fulfillment Policy of Stresemann served to deceive the victorious powers and to gain time and credits for the secret rearmament. The third period of "active revisionism" started with Chancellor Dr. Bruening, who was appointed in March, 1930, by Reich-President von Hindenburg and entrusted through him by the General Staff with the task of directing the government into authoritarian channels.

Dr. Heinrich Bruening enjoyed the confidence of that clique in the General Staff which operated from the background and was in full control of the policies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The aim of these generals, as of von Hindenburg, was gradually to render the parliamentary system powerless, while building up a de facto dictatorship in the President and his Cabinet.

In order not to arouse the world too early, the generals needed for their purposes a man who was as inconspicuous as possible, but who was willing to cooperate in the conspiracy of the militarists. A member of Parliament, the leader of the Catholic labor unions, Heinrich Bruening, was ready to "liquidate" the parliamentary system. The General Staff knew it could trust Heinrich Bruening. Since the young officer, who in the last year of the war had belonged to a Special Service Department at General Headquarters, had left the Army in 1919, he had remained in secret contact with the General Staff. When the young Catholic politician became a member of the Reichstag in 1924, he developed immediately into one of the most ardent supporters of the Army. It was due to his efforts that the

Reichstag almost doubled the official budget of the Army between 1924 to 1928.\*

Under the authoritarian regime of Hindenburg and his "Presidential Cabinet" under Bruening, the most reactionary measures were adopted in the domestic field, and the time had come when German secret rearmament, especially in the air, could go full speed ahead under the direction of Defense Minister General Groener. Bruening's "activist" foreign policy quickly became a permanent provocation to the peace of Europe. Bruening's close political and personal friend, Lieutenant Commander Treviranus, a member of his Cabinet, excelled in wild anti-Polish speeches at parades of the uniformed War Veterans Organization, "Steel-Helmet," and other nationalistic and militarist meetings. Leopold Schwarzschild, a well informed journalist, in his thorough analysis of the German Republic, has this to say of the Bruening regime:

"Each German government since 1919 had tried to return to 1914; only the methods, the tone, the ideological make-up had varied. The Bruening-Treviranus government used more provocative methods, had a more militaristic tone, and a more aggressive ideology. The new Cabinet stressed the fact that its leading members were former army men, and introduced itself as a 'Cabinet of front fighters' . . . The charm of the new government was its aggressiveness, and Treviranus described its purpose as the destruction of treaties or, in technical language, 'an active revisionist policy.' This, he said, expressed the 'feelings of the generation of front fighters.' 'We must be explicit,' he shouted to the world. 'Foreign coun-

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\* For a more detailed presentation of the tie-up between Bruening and the General Staff, see the excellent study: "The Case of Dr. Bruening," by Bernhard Menne. Hutchinson & Co., London, 1943.

tries will have to get accustomed to the fact that *we wish to interpret our European mission on the basis of the front fighter spirit* . . . Herr Bruening concentrated on systematically attacking every clause of the settlement of 1919 still enforced. His tone ranged from the whining to the threatening." (Leopold Schwarzschild: "World in Trance," New York, 1942, pages 287-288.)

If in 1918 Ebert and Noske could take the credit for having saved the political power of the German generals and Junkers from almost inevitable destruction, it was clearly due to the efforts of Bruening and Treviranus, twelve years later, that the road to dictatorship and to World War II was opened for the generals. After the short interlude of the "Cabinet of Barons" under Herr von Papen and a similar arrangement under General von Schleicher, the "1,000-year Reich" was established in January, 1933, by another agent of the Reichswehr, Adolf Hitler.

The record of the German Republic thus shows beyond doubt that all its responsible political leaders, beginning with the Social-Democrats and Democrats to the Catholic Center Party and the nationalist Right Wing were puppets of the General Staff. The record proves that the Weimar Republic in reality was a carefully built screen behind which the generals could subtly and efficiently prepare for another war in their eternal game of world conquest.

## CHAPTER XII

### **"IT WAS THE WHOLE GERMAN NATION!"**

Exiled party leaders of the Weimar Republic are today carrying on an extensive propaganda campaign in the United States to fool the American people into believing that only a small, dangerous group of Nazis, militarists, and Junkers, has to be removed from their powerful positions of control—and a truly democratic Germany will rise immediately! *These propagandists are the same men who, in the Weimar Republic were responsible for paving the way for the generals until they and their Nazi Allies were ready to proclaim an open military dictatorship.* When these men affirm today that the masses of the German people are thoroughly democratic and peace-loving, we must emphasize that history imposes an entirely different conclusion. The truth is that the *masses* of the German people, with their old militarist indoctrination and the deep-rooted ideology of the "master-race," have followed their present political leaders readily and faithfully.

The truth is that the Germans have never accepted the defeat of 1918. The Social Democratic leader Scheide-mann wrote after the defeat:

"Every German considers the outcome of the war as a disgrace which burdens every individual." ("The Collapse," 1921, page 188.)

This statement by the first chancellor of the German Republic and leader of the largest German party, with many millions of followers among the workers, is more enlightening than all the fat and scholarly volumes that could ever be written about the mentality of the German

people. The German, totally amoral in political matters, does not consider it a disgrace that his Government instigated one of the greatest crimes in history. On the contrary, he always endeavors to 'justify, glorify or sublimate the crime. Whether worker, professor or militarist, the German considers it a disgrace that the criminal dream of enslaving the world has failed. From the left to the right, the average German has a deep, almost religious passion for anything militaristic and bellicose.

The hardships suffered during the First World War made the German people weary and some wanted peace. Doubtless, a minority desired to break away from the rule of the Junkers and the militarists. But these isolated groups of pacifists and sincere democrats never succeeded in gaining even the smallest influence in German affairs or over the minds of the German people after the brief effort at a democratic revolution in 1918 had been aborted by the Republican leaders themselves. And the further the memory of the bitter experiences of the war receded, the more fanatically nationalistic the German masses became. It is especially necessary to emphasize that German nationalism has nothing in common with genuine patriotism, as a natural sentiment among men. German nationalism, like that of the Japanese, is an aggressive war-madness, based on the slogans of "master-race" and "Tomorrow we will own the whole world." In a recent analysis, two German Social Democrats made the remarkable confession that even before the First World War the Social Democratic leadership had realized.

"... the simple fact that German nationalism as an ideology exercised power not only over the mental processes of militarists, industrialists and Junkers, over the middle and lower-middle classes, but also over the masses of the German workers." (Curt Geyer and Walter Loeb: "German Wonderland," Hutchinson & Co., London, 1942.)

In catering to this attitude, the Social Democratic leaders backed the Pan-German propaganda and the war policy of the Imperial Government, and at times even participated in it. From thirty years experience, these two Social Democratic critics made the following analysis of the mentality of the German masses:

"German nationalism is a very stubborn fact. Between 1900 and 1914 it came into the center of German political thought as a real power capable of moving the masses of the German people . . . We will state definitely that German nationalism is an independent historical force of first-rate importance . . . What is more, this force has subordinated the German workers as well as the rest of the population to its will . . . The unity of the German people behind the aggressive Imperial Government of 1914, and the real solidarity of the people with this Government, were no invention: they were a fact, the most important fact in the history of this period. The truth is that the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 produced a mass upheaval in Germany in favour of the war . . . It was not only the German Imperial Government which made war on the Allied Powers during the 1914-1918 war; *it was the whole German people*. That war, so far as Germany was concerned, was in the truest sense of the word a people's war . . ." (Curt Geyer and Walter Loeb: "German Wonderland," London, 1942.)

So much for the pre-1914 era. But the same analysis applies to the years between the wars, the years between the triumph of Nazism and the outbreak of World War II:

"Hitler had nothing to do but set in motion the machinery provided for him under Reich-Presidents Ebert and Hindenburg throughout long years of systematic preparation . . .

"The so-called Fatherland movement in Germany always had a mass basis, and many of 'those below'

willingly took part in it. The great success of the propaganda for a war of revenge in Germany is due to the fact that it harmonized perfectly with the dominant factor in the mentality of the German people as a whole. We consistently fought against this propaganda, and we can look back on an experience of thirty years of struggle against German nationalism. And in order that in the future none may say that no warning voices were raised, we declare emphatically on the basis of our long experience that *this* struggle within the German people was always the struggle of a minority against a majority. And today we declare more emphatically than ever that *we are still in a minority, this time in the ranks of Germany's political exiles . . .* It is pitiful to observe how self-deception is spreading in the ranks of Germany's socialist exiles; the old vice of nationalism is raising its head again. The spirit of self criticism which was active among social-democratic exiles in 1933 is now giving way to obstinate self-justification, to a sentimentalist defense of the German people, and to a deliberate falsification of the known facts." (Curt Geyer and Walter Loeb: "German Wonderland," Hutchinson, London, 1942.)

When in the face of this clear record and confession, the majority of the exiled Social Democratic leaders like Sollman, Grezcinsky and Seger, insist on propagating the myth of the "democratic masses of Germany"—when left-wing socialists like Paul Hagen make speeches all over the United States on behalf of the "democratic traditions of freedom among the German people"—when the "American Friends of German Freedom," assert in their propaganda pamphlet, "Germany Tomorrow," that the German Social Democracy "before the outbreak of World War I became the strongest democratic power" one may only speculate about the devastating effect which such presentations have upon the American mind.



We have seen the way in which World War II was made possible because of America's failure to recognize the real danger. This line operates to give America a sense of false security arising from the belief that the German people have a better nature—a belief advantageous to German militarism and imperialism, and detrimental to the interests of America.

To refresh the memory and refute the chicanery of busy propagandists for "German Democracy," we offer some samples from a voluminous record:

***Reich-chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg wrote:***

"A world war such as this which exacted the last ounce of strength from the people for its prosecution could not have been carried on except in close inner contact with the lower classes of the people." ("Reflections on the World War," Vol. II, page 33.)

***Gustav Noske, Social Democratic leader and Minister of Defense of the Weimar Republic:***

"The overwhelming majority of the Social-Democratic Party stood behind Moltke and Hindenburg; the tremendous political and economic organization of the Party and its press with a circulation of over a million copies, undertook to strengthen the morale of the men in the trenches." (The War and the Social Democracy," 1915, page 16.)

***Wolfgang Heine, Social Democrat, Prussian Minister of the Interior, under the Republic:***

"In order to obtain peace we rely primarily on the German arms. We rely on Germany's generals and on the German people, whose sons are making heroic efforts out there on the battlefields. Today the army is the nation, and the nation is the army." ("The Political Future of Germany and the Social Democracy.")



***Thomas Mann, noted German author:***

"The militarism inherent in the German soul, its ethical conservatism, its soldierly morality, a demoniacal and heroic element—these are the factors which refuse to recognize the civilian spirit as the ultimate ideal of mankind." (*Thoughts on the War*, 1914.)

***Otto Braun, Social Democratic Prime Minister of Prussia, 1919 to 1932:***

"Only incredible political short-sightedness could have assumed that a great, culturally-advanced and profoundly warlike people like the Germans would tolerate such a state of imposed defenselessness permanently." (*From Weimar to Hitler*, page 207.)

*This is the record of the German nation!* Regardless of station or occupation every German's creed is: "The army is the nation and the nation is the army!"

## CHAPTER XIII

### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

The objection will be raised that the record presented in the foregoing chapters is one-sided. Critics will point out that the German people have made many valuable and fine contributions to civilization. They will remind us that many Germans have been outstanding in music, art and science. No one would want to deny this; no one can disregard the real cultural values which certain individual Germans have created. This German spiritual wealth has long ago become part of the cultural heritage of all nations. But the Germany that returned to barbarism, by burning its books in which this heritage was enshrined, has openly broken with her own cultural traditions.

No one would object to a German world propaganda based on the works of Goethe, Herder, Humboldt, Beethoven and Bach. But Goethe and Beethoven do not count in Prussianized Germany. The spirit of Weimar has long ago been replaced by the spirit of Potsdam. The symbol of Prussia-Germany became the Prussian soldier's goose-step. To this the Nazis have added the Horst Wessel song and the new bible of the Germans: "Mein Kampf."

Beethoven's symphonies have been replaced by Krupp's cannons and instead of the sweet and charming melodies of Mozart's "Kleine Nachtmusik," the anguished screams of the tortured victims of the concentration camps sound horribly through the night.

Clear understanding is essential today. The world must at last realize the moral depth to which Germany has sunk. Our Universities have never taught this fact. Our poli-

ticians and journalists know far too little about it. This Germany, too little known and too little observed, that proudly confesses barbarism, is the *real* Germany, with which America and all Civilization are today fighting a battle of life and death.

*Inability to understand the German mentality properly led us into World War II.* Unfortunately there are numerous indications that many Americans, even today, have not yet learned their lesson. As far as Japan is concerned, no one indulges in illusions any more. But for Germany there are still many advocates of a soft peace.

The decisive issue is how to create a secure basis on which the nations can live together in peace. There is, of course, considerable difference of opinion as to the manner in which this problem is to be solved. One group wants the immediate application of the Atlantic Charter and full political equality for Germany, while the other demands long-term international control over Germany; some advocate a partition of Germany. We must keep in mind that the treatment of Germany will play a decisive role in post-war reconstruction and that no solution is adequate which does not provide against the recurrence of Pan-Germanic excesses.

An intensive propaganda campaign in favor of Germany has been organized by a group composed of the "American Friends of German Freedom," and of various exiled German party leaders and former high officials of the Weimar Republic. The thesis of this group is that the German people are ready for democracy and that full and equal rights should be granted to Germany immediately upon the conclusion of the war. In their propaganda pamphlet, "Germany Tomorrow,"\* the "American Friends of German Freedom" address the United Nations

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\* The pamphlet carries the names of Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Paul Hagen, Louis Adamic, Christian Gauss, Thomas Mann, Norman Thomas, and others.

as follows: either Germany obtains the "democratic solution" or, in case of a long-term international control, the United Nations will be faced with a "super-Hitlerism." Then, they conclude, "we can be sure that there will be only chaos."

*This threat of chaos is one of the most common and usually most persuasive methods of German pressure.* This line has been continuously espoused in letters which Dr. Fritz Ermarth has been writing this year to the Christian Science Monitor, the Wall Street Journal, the New York Herald Tribune, and other newspapers. This German geopolitician, who before the war agitated in behalf of total appeasement of German and Japanese expansion claims, protested in a letter to the Wall Street Journal of March 15, 1943, against the principle of unconditional surrender, adopted at the Casablanca conference. Implying that he was speaking for "millions of anti-Nazi Germans," he declared:

"Unconditional surrender! . . . Millions of anti-Nazi Germans will give their last ounce of strength—not to save the Nazis—but to prevent unconditional surrender . . ."

To the New York Herald Tribune of April 25, 1943, Dr. Ermarth wrote:

"I am pleading for a peace by compromise and free negotiations, not with the Axis, but with a thoroughly de-hitlerized Germany . . . The peace to come should, in my opinion, be based on the right of self-determination and self-government of all peoples."

Following the lead of the "American Friends of German Freedom," Dr. Ermarth accompanies his plea with the usual threat of German "Chaos"!:

"A peace settlement that is not founded on these principles will produce shocks and catastrophes that may well be unimaginable to us in the light of our experiences . . . Murder, killing of hostages, riots and guerrilla warfare would make up the lives of both occupiers and occupied for years to come . . ."

This is the familiar German ultimatum to civilization when attempts at world conquest by terror have failed. But even in this approach a core element of terror is retained: either we accept the peace terms of the defeated aggressors, or we shall once again have German "Schrecklichkeit" (frightfulness)!

(It should be noted that this *Dr. Ermarth* was not always as anti-Nazi as he now professes to be. In 1939 he published a so-called travel book entitled "From East to West." This book is written entirely along Haushofer lines. For example: "The opportunities for European Nations to develop their energies Eastward from North Central and Southeastern Europe are colossal. The Black Sea Basin contains all the mineral and agricultural wealth that the Fascist Nations lack . . . A united German-Italian-Japanese crusade against the Soviet Union, undertaken with the tacit consent of the Western Powers, would relieve Western Europe of German and Italian pressure.")

Exactly the same admonitions and ultimata as those of the geopolitician Ermarth have been issued at the other end of the German political line-up by another German exile, Dr. Arnold Brecht, high official of the Social Democratic Prussian Government, in an article with the *misleading title*, "European Federation — The Democratic Alternative," which he published in the Harvard Law Review for February, 1942. Dr. Brecht's threats culminate in this promise of frightfulness, unless Germany's political *and military* demands are fulfilled.

"If, in conflict with this general German sentiment, the forthcoming peace treaty were to dissolve Germany's foreign *and military unity*, while maintaining that of Great Britain, France and Russia (the Utopian idea of a general partition of major coun-

tries has never been advanced, as far as I know), an underground nationalistic movement would soon again become so powerful that no control from inside or outside could check it. Not only would Conservatives promote it, but also Liberals, Socialists, Communists and Catholics. No domestic government could maintain authority unless it made the view of national unity its own. The country could then be curbed only by daily application of brute force under foreign governors. Such a state of affairs would have to be continued indefinitely, without relaxation, and in the face of the danger that any international crisis would be seized on by the German people as a chance to rise."

The United Nations must not allow any interference with the correct handling of the German problem, either by inducements or by threats of "Chaos." If the United Nations were to lend an ear to the arguments of the "American Friends of German Freedom" that "there are militant democratic elements in Germany," they would again be manoeuvred into a very dangerous position. To believe in such assurances and to trust in them would be to jeopardize the future of the world once more.

Civilized law does not allow dangerous and hardened gangsters to go free merely on their explanation each time that they have been misled by their gang leader plus assurance that they will reform this time, for sure. How, then, can the United Nations take the responsibility of accepting Germany, according to the demands of Niebuhr, Paul Hagen, Louis Adamic, Thomas Mann and others, "as an equal among equals in a free society of nations"?

*It must be made clear to the German people that they have to accept full responsibility for what their governments have done.* That is the only way in which we can educate the Germans to responsible thinking for the future. This has nothing to do with revenge. A court of justice

does not take revenge when, in duty bound, it protects the community against further acts of violence on the part of notorious gangsters. The Germans are either indifferent to the atrocities they permit or guilty of participation in them! Both brands of crime are equally heinous.

In spite of pro-German propaganda efforts in the United States to falsify the most obvious facts, the record of the German people is plain, for no one can dispute these facts:

1. *The German people have proven that they are always ready to support the criminal policies of their governments and to fight to the limit for the realization of their Pan-German plans of world conquest.*
2. *The German people have shown that they are politically immature and in no way capable of democratic self-government.*
3. *The German people lack completely the necessary respect for the rights of other nations. They have not shown any signs that they are willing to give up their overbearing claim of being the master race and are willing to take their place in a peaceful community of nations.*
4. *The German people, in their aggressive militarism and fanatic war spirit, have been and are a permanent threat to all peaceful nations.*
5. *Their striking lack of self-criticism has so far prevented the German people from acknowledging the wrongs they have committed. For this reason, there has never been in Germany any feeling of repentance, any desire to make amends, or any hope for a sincere change of mind.*

This is the opinion of those experts, who, like Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, have spent a lifetime in their

unselfish endeavours to give the German people the political and moral understanding which they need to cure their aggressive mentality. But these desperate and heroic efforts on the part of the hopelessly small group of clear-sighted and peace-loving Germans during the past decades have been in vain. On the contrary, the German people remained indifferent when their successive governments branded these pacifists as traitors.

It is significant that the persistence of this German mentality is confirmed, not only by its critics, but also by those very Germans who have endeavored to the limits of their ingenuity to find excuses for Germany.

In his "Memoirs and Letters," Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to Washington, refers to pacifism and the "policy of international collaboration," so popular in the United States, and adds:

"On the other hand, we Germans have been more or less educated for war and in the idea that war is a moral steel-bath . . . *Pacifism has never become popular with us—and how could it be in a nation educated for militarism?*" (Bernstorff: "Memoirs and Letters," pp. 204, 221.)

The Editor-in-Chief of the "Berliner Tageblatt," Theodore Wolff, who was a leading figure in the German press for decades, gives the following appraisal of the German people:

"The need for subordination, for sharp commands, for marching in rigid ranks, under strict orders, is part of the German character. To obey, as to give orders, gives him real satisfaction, and it is no coincidence that the finest military music is that of Germany." (Theodore Wolff: "Der Marsch durch zwei Jahrzehnte," — The March through two Decades — 1936, page 371.)



The extent to which the militaristic spirit and the deeply rooted need to obey orders and to march in ranks had penetrated all parts even of the civilian life of the German people, under the Empire as well as under the Weimar Republic, can be seen from an analysis by Werner Bruck, a high official in the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Weimar Republic:

"This militarism has rightly been called the cement that bound the whole structure of society into an entity. It was, and still is, an outstanding expression of the national efficiency of the Supreme State. To the greatest degree, produced by constant drill, everything had to be as on the parade ground, where thousands of soldiers monotonously repeated the same movement. This spirit of prompt obedience extended from the army to industrial life: the local units responded to the least word from headquarters. The giant industrial plants, large saving banks, local branches of the Social Democratic party, and even the trade unions, functioned through men of the type of captains or non-commissioned officers." (Werner F. Bruck, "Social and Economic History of Germany," 1888-1938. Oxford University Press, 1938, page 189.)

One could add here an unlimited number of similar quotations from the writings of Germany's enemies as well as of her admirers. They all confirm the same basic fact: the German people march for marching's sake, and every time they are on the march, a catastrophe befalls the world.

We are now faced with the question: "What should be done with Germany?" We must choose between following those who show us the mirage of a "German Democracy," and those, who in a lifetime of study, have thoroughly explored the German character and German

politics. If we bear in mind that the latter are the experts who, independently of each other, during the last fifty years have always predicted correctly the course along which the German war fever was leading the world, the choice should be easy.

The life's work of two eminent scholars, Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, a German, and André Chéradame, a Frenchman, should be a warning to the world to build the coming peace not on wishful thinking, but on a clear understanding of the realities. Independently of each other, Professor Foerster and André Chéradame began to study Prussian-German militarism and the Pan-German plan of world conquest in the nineties of the last century. Both men warned the peoples of Europe of the approaching catastrophe long before the First World War broke out. F. W. Foerster early warned against the dangerous dynamics of Bismarck's Prussia-Germany. He tried untiringly to warn the German people themselves against the dangerous consequences of their "blood and iron" philosophy of Bismarck and Treitschke. His fearless criticism of the belligerent speeches of Wilhelm II finally brought him a three-months prison sentence in 1895. Even during his youth, Prussia appeared to him like "a country occupied by the enemy." He thundered against the "German war vice," against her "deification of power" and her "sneering contempt for international law."\*

The great French historian, André Chéradame, was a young student when he first became aware of the Pan-German program. The study and exposure of these plans

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\* What Foerster wrote in his book, "My Struggle Against Militarist and Nationalist Germany," which appeared in the spring of 1920, has retained full validity in regard to the Prussian-German danger of today. His fundamental conclusions are contained in the first book he has published since he came to the United States: "Europe and the German Question," 474 pp., New York, 1940.

became his life's work. During the First World War, Chéradame's books, "The Pan-German Plot Unmasked," and "The United States and Pan-Germania," were published in numerous editions. In his preface Chéradame wrote in 1917:

"For twenty-two years before the frightful struggle let loose upon the world by Prussianized Germany, I spent all my time and all that I could command of resources and intelligence in studying the Pan-German conspiracy by means of systematic investigations which took me into one hundred and seventy-seven cities of Europe, America and Asia. It was my hope that by exposing the German plans I might give a timely enough warning of the approaching danger to make it possible that fitting action could avert war.

"I did not succeed in gaining a hearing from those whom it was necessary to convince in Europe; but the long continuance and persistence of my efforts, evidenced by the works I published before 1914, prove conclusively that I am a man of peace, for I have done everything in my power to prevent war."

Seeing the lack of understanding and vision with which the allied statesmen in 1919 attempted to solve the German problem, Foerster and Chéradame redoubled their efforts and warnings. Both of them saw only too clearly that Prussia-Germany, which had lost the war, was about to win the peace. Very early Foerster and Chéradame realized the growing threat of another Prussian aggression in execution of a gigantic German world conspiracy. From then on their entire efforts were devoted to one aim: to prevent World War II.

Today Foerster and Chéradame are again raising their voices in warning *that the coming peace treaties should, this time at last, serve the all important end of "Preventing World War III."*

A law enforcement agency which is incapable of protecting the community against the activities of dangerous gangsters becomes itself a source of public danger. A community expects its police to maintain law and order, and civilized nations likewise must demand the same from their governments. *It can no longer be tolerated that a group of international gangsters be allowed to go on a world-wide plundering expedition every twenty years, backed each time by a nation traditionally trained for war.*

The problem with which we are confronted has little to do with general politics or democratic principles—it is primarily a matter of retributive justice. The record shows the deep-rooted criminal war mentality of the German people—a mentality which has become the guiding principle of the German State. The strange German notion of considering every crime committed in the interest of the State and of the "Master Race" as an action of high morality, has always been a cause for great wonderment in the whole civilized world. We shall refer here only to the American writer, James M. Beck, whose book, "The Evidence in the Case," published in 1914, created a sensation. An American of German descent, a scholar and a former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, Beck approached the question of the moral responsibility for the war with complete objectivity, despite his very real feeling for German culture. In his enduring book, Beck had this to say:

"A group of distinguished German soldiers, professors, statesmen and even doctors of divinity, pretending to speak on behalf of the German nation, have consciously, or unconsciously, attempted to revive in the twentieth century, the cynical political morality of the sixteenth . . .

"There is an emotional and mystical element in the advanced German thinker, which makes him ca-

pable of accepting in full sincerity intellectual and moral absurdities of which the more robust common sense of other nations would be incapable." (James M. Beck, "The Evidence in the Case," 1914.)

James Beck's judgment is quite reserved, especially compared with that of Theodore Roosevelt, who, in his straightforward way, stated plainly that the civilized world was dealing with highway robbers and that neutrality toward Germany was tantamount to active participation in the crime.

In America today the conviction is spreading rapidly that the German people must be held directly responsible for the actions of their government. This realization has also penetrated responsible circles in Washington. Thus, in a speech delivered in Boston, Mr. Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, referred specifically to the fact that the German people must share in the guilt for all the crimes which Germany has committed.

*If the Allies understand this time that the Germans must not be given another opportunity to build a "democratic screen" behind which the Prussian-Teutonic war lords can hide once more, as in 1918, there is a chance that a lasting peace can be established. The solution of the German problem is not difficult once it is realized that we are dealing with a politically infected nation whose incurably criminal elements, as in any society, must be eliminated.* The unresisting and misguided mass of the German people should be given a chance to become an acceptable member of the community of nations, after a firm and intelligent guardianship has brought about their necessary reformation. This task must not be entrusted to Germany alone, for experience has proven that even the Weimar Republic was only a cloak for the same infection.

After all the terrible wrongs that Germany has committed during the past generations, she cannot expect to

regain self-government without definite proof that her people have changed. The German people have demonstrated that they are incapable of governing themselves peacefully. They have demonstrated that their fanatic belief in the "Master Race" and their unbridled lust for war and conquest have made them a permanent danger to civilization.

There is no punishment in the world severe enough to make Germany pay for the millions of crimes she has committed against other nations, not only through her statesmen, officers, business leaders, and her Gestapo, but through millions of individual soldiers and civilians in occupied territory. These crimes, in their technical perfection, exceed anything that recorded history can show. The peoples of the Democracies must insist that their statesmen act with a clear sense of their duty and responsibility, and take all necessary measures to prevent a nation of so many incurable fanatics and professional war-mongers from again driving their own people and all of peace-loving humanity into a still greater catastrophe.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE SPONSOR

This book is the result of certain disappointing experiences of an American business man of German origin. Mr. Rudolph Fluegge, who outlined his point of view in the introduction to this book, is that type of a naturalized citizen considered desirable by Theodore Roosevelt in all his writings.

When Mr. Fluegge came to the United States in 1927, he decided to become a good and loyal citizen without any ties to the Fatherland. Perhaps this was easier for him than for many other German immigrants contaminated with Pan-German ideas, because he comes from a liberal family which had a definitely non-Prussian background.

When the European war broke out in September, 1939, Mr. Fluegge felt it his duty to impart the knowledge of Nazism and German militarism to the greatest number of persons he could reach. Early in 1941, he distributed translations of about 1,000 quotations taken from the Nazi publications from 1933 to 1939, all referring to the U. S. A. and mostly hostile to the U. S. This, however, was only a beginning. The paramount danger, as he saw it clearer every day, was not Nazism, but the average American's ignorance of the whole German problem. He pioneered in trying to convey the thought that elimination of the Nazis alone would not suffice to protect the world against further German aggression. Therefore, he wrote many short articles and letters to the editors of newspapers insisting that only complete destruction of the German war machine, and of the power of her predatory ruling classes (militarists, big in-

dustrialists and Junkers) could assure lasting peace. Before this war started, Mr. Fluegge intended to collect evidence to convict these classes with their own words. In 1942, when Mr. Fluegge met the author of this book, he suggested the compilation of documentary proof of Germany's aggressive militaristic spirit and desire for world conquest. It was decided to publish the Prussian and Pan-German record as a weapon against the growing pro-German propaganda in the United States, and to warn against a new trap in any peace move on the part of whatever Germany government.

The author thanks Mr. Fluegge for his support in this work and he hopes that this book may indeed be helpful in winning the last battle for a peaceful future of the world.

T. H. TETENS



## RECOMMENDED READING

Joseph Borkin and Charles A. Welsh  
GERMANY'S MASTER PLAN  
Duell, Sloan & Pearce, New York, 1943

André Chéradame  
DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS  
Doubleday-Doran, New York, 1941

F. W. Foerster  
EUROPE AND THE GERMAN QUESTION  
Sheed & Ward, New York, 1941

Emil Ludwig  
HOW TO TREAT THE GERMANS  
Ernst Willard, New York, 1943

Louis Nizer  
WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY  
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*A Non Profit Organization*

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## *The Facts*

THE WIDESPREAD habit of setting the Nazis apart from the German people results from an inadequate knowledge of German history.

This inadequate knowledge has made Americans easily vulnerable to the lies and distortions of German propaganda and its supporters, both conscious and unconscious, within our country.

Unless the American people are brought to understand the German master-race obsession, and the resulting German determination to conquer the world by force, we cannot possibly take the necessary steps to prevent a third world war.

The forces in Germany that raised Hitler to power and have maintained him, are the identical forces that stood behind Bismarck, and Kaiser Wilhelm.

Any treatment of the enemy, after military victory, which does not destroy those forces, will leave Germany as strong and dangerous as ever.

## *Our Task*

"THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III," *proposes*:

1. To assemble a thorough documentation concerning the nature of the German world menace, by using the services of the world's best qualified experts in the field.
2. To spread its findings as widely as possible in scientific circles, political groups and organizations, and to make the documentation accessible for the use of Government officials, historians, educators, writers, journalists, radio commentators and the general public.
3. To oppose the conclusion of any peace which would eliminate Nazism, but would leave unharmed the driving forces behind the German march towards world conquest.
4. To study the best methods for insuring a permanent peace through the suppression of all possible sources of danger.
5. To investigate pro-German propaganda and influences in the United States, study their effects; report on them, and combat them.

TWICE WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, Germany has disturbed the peace of the world.

Twice within twenty-five years, Germany has stopped at nothing to accomplish her final aim to enslave the world by force.

An incomplete knowledge of the Teutonic danger has led many people to believe that wiping out Hitler and Nazism will be sufficient to secure lasting peace.

We made the same mistake with the Kaiser in 1918, and we lost the peace!

The Weimar Republic was the convenient cloak behind which secret rearmament was started the day after the Armistice.

Unless the nature of the danger is thoroughly understood, the same maneuver would succeed again.

The forces behind Hitler—which are the same forces that stood behind Wilhelm II, and previously behind Bismarck—are ready to set up another false front and to carry on their fight for world conquest.

The resurrection of Germany after the first World War is due, to a large extent, to the systematic activities of powerful pro-German groups in America which have exerted a growing influence on the political, economic, and cultural life in the United States ever since the end of the last century.

Without the political, economic and ideological backing given to her in America, Germany would never have been able to prepare so thoroughly for World War II.

Germany will be still nearer its goal for world domination ten or twenty years from now, in spite of her military defeat, unless we learn from the errors of the past.

*—Excerpts of Prof. F. W. Foerster's address at the  
Society for the Prevention of World War III,  
November 23, 1943.*



T O WIN WORLD WAR II  
IS A JOB NOT ONLY FOR MOST OF  
US, BUT FOR ALL OF US.

T O PREVENT WORLD  
WAR III IS A JOB NOT ONLY FOR  
A FEW OF US, BUT FOR MANY OF  
US.

*Will You Be One of the Many?*